BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1860. NO. 33.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

MURRAY & BLANEY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. GENTS' FINE BOOTS OR GAITERS, made to measure.
☞ The only house in the place that sells North Carolina work.
35 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 8th, 1860. 157-3t—29-1m

DENTISTRY.

A SMALL, D. D. S., Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, offers his professional services to the people of Wilmington and surrounding country.
The Natural Teeth will be filled, cleaned and treated in the most thorough manner.
Artificial Teeth will be inserted in the best way.
Correcting the irregularities of the Teeth of children and youth will receive special attention, &c.
Office on Princess street, in the *Journal Building*, Wilmington, N. C.
March 15th, 1860. 28-3m*

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.
Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.
Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

I. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brussees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

C. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, OF any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.
"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices*, adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

WM. CARTER, S. S. CARTER,
DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS
HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.
Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.
All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.
Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans, &c.*
Address, WM. CARTER & SONS,
Goldston, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 168-1w—30-3m*

HAIL COLUMBIA! THE SOUTH FOREVER!
THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C. B. C. BARDEN.
Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS for sale: 80 acres in that famous rich Swamp, known as Gum Swamp, 8 or 10 miles East of Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. Also, several tracts on Moore's Creek, 500 acres in all, excellent for making Turpentine, Tar and Ton Timber; 7 or 800,000 feet of large Timber can be cut on these lands, convenient to a water course. The distance to haul is from a ¼ to 1½ miles, near a main road; 40 acres of Swamp—balance is stiff land with clay sub-soil, well suited to raising Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, &c. On the land is a new TWO STORY DWELLING, with necessary out-houses, fine neighborhood. Also, 8 ½ acre Lots in that thriving village—Point Caswell, on Black River. About 20,000 barrels are hauled there annually—a great chance for a distiller, as there is none in operation there now. No better place for merchandising in Eastern North Carolina.
The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms, on long credit.
Address CHS. W. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C. 28-2m*

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

FOR SALE,
BY MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.
20 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES;
2,000 lbs. RICE;
50 bbls. Wachovia Mills and Fayetteville FLOUR;
5 hhds. new crop MOLASSES;
3 " old " " good;
100 CAST PLOUGHS—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 50, 60.
50 wrought-iron " Bager Broon Pattern—$3 75.
30 Casted " Nos. 10, 11, 50, 60.
20 bbls. WHITE WHISKEY, (extra)
Coffee, Sugar, Pot and Earthenware, and all other kinds of goods usually kept for sale by merchants. Our spring goods are daily expected. Give us a call. We will sell you at small profits. Bacon & Corn, Chickens and Eggs, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Turpentine.
Magnolia, N. C., March 1, 1860.—27-2m.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing **780 ACRES.**
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION within two miles of Wilmington, known as
SUMMER HILL,
Containing about 300 *ACRES OF RICE LAND*, 180 of which are under bank and ditch, and 1,100 *ACRES OF UPLAND*, part covered with Pine. A fine Vegetable Garden upon the tract of six acres, yielding a handsome income. There are upon the premises a small dwelling house, an excellent barn, thrasher carried by steam, negro houses, and all necessary out houses.
Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to D. PIGOTT, Broker and Auct'r.
Feb. 29th. 141-1t—27-tf

VALUABLE FARMING AND TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.
IMMEDIATELY on the North Eastern Railroad, at Bonneau's Depot, thirty-seven miles from the city of Charleston. Tract of LAND contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, two hundred cleared, about 400 acres PINE, OAK AND HICKORY LAND, and the balance well timbered PINE LAND.
The PLANTING LANDS AND RESIDENCE are situated one mile from Bonneau's Depot. The dwelling is a very comfortable HOUSE, with six rooms, Kitchen, good Servants' Houses, Barn, Stables, Carriage House, for 10 Negro Horses—all framed buildings. The Pine Lands extend to Bonneau's Depot. Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to GEO. J. W. McCALL,
Feb. 23—26-2m* at Darlington C. H., S. C.

TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of Poudrette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:
1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of over $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.
2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.
PRICE—1 bbl. $2,—2 bbls. $3 50,—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1 50 per bbl., delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.
A pamphlet cotaining every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.
GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.
Feb. 16. 25-2m

LAND FOR SALE.
150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.
Feb. 2nd 1860. 23-3m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.
Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.
January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 26th, 1859 39-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION for SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY LANDS lying in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about half a mile above White Hall Ferry, and containing NINETEEN HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, of which about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES are under cultivation. Of the whole amount, about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES are SWAMP LAND AND RIVER BOTTOM; the balance PINE LANDS, upon which there are four tasks of BOXES.
The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, with the necessary out-buildings, good Well of Water, etc.
The above valuable property, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at public sale at Elizabethtown, on Monday, May 7th, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., being Monday of Bladen County Court.
Any person wishing to purchase, can see the property and learn the terms, etc., by application to the subscriber on the premises. If disposed of at public sale, the terms will be made known at sale. J. B. SIMPSON.
Bladen county, March 15th, 1860. 29-8t*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1860.
HILL KING, Administrator of William Stephens,
vs.
WILLOUGHBY L. STEPHENS, IRA STEPHENS, JEMIMA STEPHENS, and MOURNING HALL.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.
IT APPEARING to the satisiaction of the Court, that Ira Stephens, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
April 5, 1860. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 32-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1860.
Enoch B. Carr, and wife Louisa, George Hobbs, Fanny Hobbs, and Susan C. Carr, James C. Carr, George W. Carr, Thomas R. H. Carr, and Amsey Carr, by their Guardian, Benjah G. Carr, VS. James King, Administrator of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, and Amsey Hobbs and James C. Hobbs: Petition for distribution.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that Amsey Hobbs and James C. Hobbs, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of February, A. D., 1860. [Pr adv. $5 62.] J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 22, 1860.—30-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1860.
John A. McDowell vs. Griffith J. McMillan. } Original Attachment levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not within the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot reach him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and replevy, or the Justices' judgment will be made absolute and final, and an order issue for the sale of the land levied on.
Witness, A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1860. A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
March 8th, 1860.—(Pr. adv. $5 62.) 29-6w

Schools.

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.
Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from $8 50 to $20 per session.
Good board can be had at from $35 to $40 per session.
We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.
Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Rotetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.
REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hepborne, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.
D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S. McLEAN,
March 29.—31-3m. ISAAC N. SAUNDERS.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. B. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY LADY or Gentleman in the United States, possessing a capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. E. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
March 1, 1860. 27-6m.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE COMMITTEE for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools, will meet at my office on Saturday, the 21st of April next, at 10 A. M.
Teachers interested will please attend.
S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.
Wilmington, N. C., March 29th, 1860. 32-tm

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at March Term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Administrator, with the will annexed, of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Brunswick county will be held at the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., being Tuesday of Superior Court, at 7 1-2 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Supplementary.

It is hardly worth while to call attention to the fact that we this week give another large supplement to the *Wilmington Journal*, since that has been a common occurrence with us this year. We are sometimes amused with the boast of cotemporaries who assume to give more reading matter than any paper in the State, while we know that merely in the way of Supplements, we give about as much as their whole publication.

We would call attention to our proposition to furnish the "JOURNAL" during the Campaign for $1 50. By the issue of our Supplements, we will be enabled to give important documents and proceedings without depriving our readers of their accustomed amount of news or their usual variety of reading matter.

Send in immediately your subscriptions.

FOR $1 50,

We propose to furnish the Weekly Journal for seven months, commencing with the issue of Thursday, May 3d, and ending with that of Thursday, November 29th.

This will commence with and include the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention—will also enable us to give the proceedings of the Republican Convention and of the Convention of the "Constitutional Union Party," or as much of them as may be necessary for a proper understanding of the position of these parties. By, or probably before the issue of the last number, the returns will have been received from all the States, and the whole result of the Presidential election be accurately recorded.

We make this offer at the request of a number of our Democratic friends, and with the view of giving an opportunity to all who so desire, to take the *Weekly Journal* during the campaign, which will be a most important and interesting one.

Any person sending us the cash for five campaign subscribers, will be entitled to receive a sixth copy free.

That we will labor to the very extent of our ability for the success of the Democratic party, may be safely taken for granted. But while upholding our own opinions, and defending our candidates, we trust that we shall not forget what is due to our opponents and to ourselves, but treat all courteously and fairly.

The Canvass.

A private letter from a friend in one of the Eastern counties says:—"The Opposition here are in a terrible stew, and many openly against their candidate. The Democracy stand all firm. * * * Mr. Pool finds his platform an uneasy one. He wants to make exceptions but cannot. Thus far he has hinted at them only. The canvass is progressing to the entire satisfaction of our friends. * * * Mr. Pool contends that the tax on slaves will not be increased under the *ad valorem system*."

Now, in regard to this last assertion, we would respectfully ask one or two questions: First, if no change is to be made—if the tax on slaves is not to be increased, why put the State to the expense, inconvenience, danger and disturbance of a Convention to effect an amendment of the Constitution, which Mr. Pool says will have no influence when effected? Second, if Mr. Pool's assertion be correct, is it not evident that he, speaking as the organ and mouth-piece of his party, understands the platform of the Opposition Convention differently from what some of the Opposition organs would have the people believe is the true understanding of it? By some of these organs we are assured that the only object in view is to remove the Constitutional provision in regard to the mode of taxing slaves, so that they may be hereafter taxed, not as polls, but on an assessed value like lands. But if Mr. Pool's assertion be true, the platform means more than that. It means that *everything* in the State shall be taxed, small and great, big and little, for in no other way could the present amount of revenue be raised with an *ad valorem* on slaves without increasing the tax upon that species of property. Mr. Pool understands the Opposition platform in the plain sense of its words, that *everything*, from a needle to an anchor, from a luxury to a necessity, shall be taxed a uniform per centage according to assessed value; and, indeed, that he is correct in doing so, will appear by the following extract from the proceedings of the Opposition Convention, as reported in the Raleigh *Register*.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to take the vote on *ad valorem*, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c. Mr. Badger proposed a change in his amendment, which was accepted. The amendment of Mr. Turner was then adopted.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, then moved a reconsideration of the amendment, entering his protest against it.

Mr. Barringer, of Cabarrus, seconded Mr. Henry.

Mr. Rayner hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw it.

The motion to reconsider prevailed; not being withdrawn, the amendment was REJECTED. The question then recurring upon the passage of the *ad valorem* resolution, it passed unanimously.

This, we think, is plain and explicit enough.

But, if no change is to be made, why call a Convention? If negroes are to be taxed no higher, why agitate for a grant of power to do what Mr. Pool contends won't be done—which he thinks will be avoided, but which can only be avoided, according to his plan, by taxing *every* thing—the cattle, the hogs, the farming utensils, the smallest matters of all kinds in the State.

The mode of calling the Convention asked for by the opposition, is one that ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. That Convention is not to be called upon our present mixed basis, but upon the Federal basis. The arrangement of 1835 was designed so as to give the West the preponderance in the House of Commons *on the Federal basis*, and to give to the East the preponderance in the Senate upon the basis of taxation. Calling the Convention upon the Federal basis would, therefore, be to give the majority, the power, the preponderance, to only one element of our mixed balance of power. Does the West demand this? Will the East submit to it? We answer both these questions in the negative.

Must it not be apparent that something more is meant by the resolutions of the Opposition Convention than appears on the face of them? If not, why call a Convention to affect one amendment, which, Mr. Pool contends, will have no effect when accomplished? Why call a Convention upon a basis which leaves no question of the preponderance being all in favor of one section? Why do some organs of the Opposition seek to evade the force of the resolutions and action of their own Convention, by ignoring the horizontal *ad valorem* as applied to all other things as well as negroes?

The scheme of the Opposition is dangerous and unjust, and there is an evident effort to deceive the people in regard to its real tendencies.

GEORGIA OUT OF THE FIELD.—Hon. Howell Cobb having already declined to allow his name to be brought before the Charleston Convention as a candidate for the office of President, we now find that Hon. A. H. Stephens has in a private letter to a Georgia delegate to the Charleston Convention, protested against the use of his name at said Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that it is warm—yea, tepid; also perspiringly hot. The present heated term has come upon us so suddenly that its power is felt far more than it would have been had it approached us more gradually.

The Murfreesboro' *Citizen*—Extra, bearing date Friday, April 6th, 1860, heads its account of the discussion between Governor Ellis and Mr. Pool thus:

"The Campaign Opened!!—Discussion at Gatesville!!—The Ball in Motion!!—Ad Valorem Doomed—Jno. Pool Demolished!!—Know Nothingism Repudiated by the People!!—The East Protests against the Demolition of the Constitution!!!—No Abolition of the Mixed Basis!!—The people will preserve the Organic Law of the State from Dangerous Innovation!!"

Per Contra, the *Albemarle Southron* of Thursday, heads its account thus:

"The Canvass Opened!—Discussion at Gatesville!—Gov. Ellis a Used Up Man!—The Opposition in High Spirits!—Pool Covered with Glory!—Democrats Down in the Mouth!"

Now, is not that an awful state of things? Pool is demolished—he's a dried-up Pool—he's little more than a puddle; while our good friend, the Governor, is a used-up man—nothing left of him. It is painful to think of two gentlemen of talent, in the prime of life, of good character—husbands and fathers, both of them, we presume; we say it is painful to think of these two citizens of N. Carolina being so summarily demolished and used up.—When you demolish a house, you begin at the top, generally, and work down until you leave a heap of ruins; after which, you cart off the pieces. Whether anybody carted off the remains of the demolished Pool, is more than we are aware of. Ellis being used up, we must suppose that there was no necessity for carting off the pieces in his case.

Strangely enough we expect to hear the demolished Pool and the used-up Ellis speak at Wilson on Saturday. It will be a matter of interest to observe how a man survives demolition and using-up. We take it for granted that both gentlemen will talk and look very much as they did while living.

We trust that, should it become necessary in the progress of the canvass and in the course of human events, for one of these gentlemen not only to slay but to eat his competitor, said competitor may be properly cooked, for we take it that baked or roast man would be more palatable than the raw article. Indeed there appears to be a great prejudice against a *raw* man. It seems to be regarded as not at all a complimentary addendum to put to any man's name, title or description, and thus a *raw* Irishman, a *raw* Englishman, or a *raw* Yankee, is looked upon as something inferior to the same sort of persons duly cooked, and properly dressed.

We trust, after all, that the gubernatorial candidates may survive their mutual demolition and live to reflect credit upon the State.

Smelling Committees.

Mr. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, has been put at the head of a committee purporting to have for its object the general investigation of charges against public officers, without any specific allegations. The true object is, of course, to make political capital against the Administration.

Augustus Schell is Collector at the Port of New York. In 1856, while a private citizen, he was cashier of an election fund, known as the New York Hotel Fund. Of the committee which had control of this fund, the late Mortimer Livingstone was President; the fund was raised by voluntary subscription, and was used for the legitimate purposes and expenses of the canvass, and no charge of bribery or corruption can be alleged. Pennsylvania was the battle-ground, and great efforts were used by all parties to carry that State, and without any imputation of impropriety. All of us know that elections cost money—bands, transparencies, etc., etc., cannot be got for nothing. We ask any person connected with active party movements in Wilmington, whether this is not so, and this, too, without any thought of corruption.

Well now, Mr. Covode's Committee has sent for Mr. Schell and demanded of him to produce the list of the names of the subscribers to a fund for which he, a private citizen, was cashier in 1856. If any of us choose to subscribe or give five or ten dollars to defray necessary electioneering expenses, is that anybody's business, or has any Committee of Congress anything to do with it?

The Republicans do certainly dive down into deeper mud and come up muddier from the bottom, than any party or organization that has yet made its appearance among men.

Covode and his Committee propose to arrest Mr. Schell and keep him locked up until he produces the list of subscribers referred to. This is an inquisition into private affairs, worse than the Star Chamber.

Italy.

Although neither excommunication nor interdict possess the terrors which they once did, it would be a grave mistake to regard the Papal decree of excommunication against Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, as mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing," nor do we think that the King of Sardinia himself so regards it.

In the minds of the people of most of the nations of Continental Europe, especially of the Southern nations, there is a deep feeling of religion or superstition, or whatever else it may be called, or will be called according to the different lights in which men regard it. This feeling, dormant at times, occasionally developes itself with startling energy and sweeps everything before it.

While the world goes fairly with Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon, slight heed may be paid to the thunders from the Vatican, but should reverses come, it would require very little argument to convince the impulsive children of the South that such reverses were the just consequences of the want of respect to the head of the Church, and that the refractory Prince was a doomed man, suffering under the wrath of Providence, invoked by the anathemas of the successor of St. Peter. We fear that the Italian question will be found to be but poorly settled, and the hastily thrown together elements that go to make up the new Italian Kingdom of Victor Emanuel, will sadly need the cement of religious and moral sanction. The opening is not an auspicious one by any means.

☞ The Shah of Persia is dead. He was, for an oriental, a good ruler and more progressive and tolerant than any of his predecessors. His royal robes and equipments were the most magnificent in the world. He was worth his weight in gold, *when he had clothes on*.

"WIDOWS' HOME."—We cheerfully comply with a request to call attention to the communication under the above heading, which appears in to-day's *Journal*. The appeal of the benevolent, on behalf of the suffering, is one that ought never to lack a hearing nor fail of a response. The objects of the movement indicated are of the most praiseworthy character, and such as must commend themselves to all.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York, July 30, 1859.

Passing Notice.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—This admirable addition to our standard household economies will be hailed by all good housewives as a boon long wished for, but hitherto unattained. Spalding's Prepared Glue is perfectly adapted for those timely repairs to household wares, furniture, crockery and for fancy work, that is almost daily demanded by the experience of every housekeeper. It is chemically held in solution, will withstand the action of climate and time, retains its full strength, and is put up in a strong convenient bottle, with a brush, all for twenty-five cents. On being applied, the chemicals readily evaporate and the glue becomes firm quickly, and adheres with the tenacity of the best cabinet-maker's glue. For wood, leather, or other articles where glue is ever used, it is just the thing. We have tried it, and speak by the card. In the country it will be invaluable, and nobody in the city will think of doing without it. If Mr. Spalding desires to become a candidate for the Pesidency, and his friends stick like his glue, he will be sure of an election.

THE MEXICAN STEAMERS.—*Washington, April 7.*—The two steamers captured off Vera Cruz are to be sent back to Havana, and the prisoners released.

THE STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The shoe strike has ceased in Newburyport. Many, however, are out of work, manufacturers not being anxious to increase their stock. The journeymen shoemakers of Danvers have voted to discontinue the strike. The Groveland strikers have followed the example. It is said the strike in Waltham has been abandoned.

For the Journal.

Widows' Home.

The necessity for some such institution among us, so constantly felt and acknowledged, has induced the ladies of the Benevolent Society to endeavor (if possible) to establish a Home for the relief of worthy, indigent widows, for many there are in our midst who find it almost impossible to live, even in the scantiest way, under the daily recurring necessities of fuel, food and rent. The latter seems to be the great difficulty; the three or five dollars laid aside for rent generally leaving nothing for other wants equally pressing. Now the ladies earnestly desire to relieve such worthy objects by giving them a home, where, without the terror of rent day always before them, they may quietly earn their support in any way they best can. The ladies already have a small amount on hand towards this enterprise, to which by a subscription raised among themselves they hope to add several hundred dollars, and to aid them further, the Hon. D. K. McRae, whose talents and eloquence are well known and appreciated throughout his native State, has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture at Thalian Hall on the evening of Friday the 13th of April, the proceeds of which will go towards the Home. Doubtless the name of the orator will alone be sufficient to ensure a large audience; certainly the object for which he so nobly labors should prove an additional inducement for a crowded house.

To bring the Home more understandingly before the public, some extracts from the reports read before the last annual meeting of the Society may not be inappropriate.—The Chief Directress says:—

"The past year, more than any former one since our organization, has been marked by the increased number of those who need our aid. Women of capacity and industry find no employment, and have suffered until compelled to ask charity. The nimblest fingers vainly strove to compete with the machines now in common use, and they see no other way to profit by the labor they would gladly perform.—Let us pause here and ask the pressing question: Cannot some plan be devised that will furnish employment to these, by such of our citizens as have minds and means to employ in promoting the well being of society? Might not factories of some kind be established that would elevate the condition of these worthy poor, who seem otherwise doomed to the sad alternative of want and its evils, or vice and its dreadful consequences.

Our Society still numbers less than one hundred names, and the amount of subscription from these would not suffice to relieve the half of those who look to us in their destitution, were it not that other large hearts around us send liberal donations, by which we are enabled to cover the naked limbs and warm the shivering when pinching cold is upon us. The Treasurer reported the amount at the disposal of the Society during 1859 to be $293, of which was expended in the various wards and by Chief Directress $258 37, leaving in the Treasury $34 63. The Treasurer desires to call the attention of the ladies of Wilmington to the very small subscription list, only seventy-three names, (of which six are gentlemen,) are on the last year's list—surely there must be more than sixty-seven ladies in this town both able and willing to give one dollar towards a work of such importance.

The belief that the aims and efforts of the Benevolent Society are almost unknown to the greater part of the community, has induced the ladies thus to claim the attention of the public, and to trespass upon the kindness of our journalists.

April 2d, 1860.

Timely Advice.

The editor of the *Medical Reformer* remarks that, as in the spring an early summer, the sensibilities of the digestive organs are increased, the full diet of winter will, it persisted in, induce fever. This is by no means a new discovery. The ancients named the month of February, when their spring began, from *frebrum* a fever, and wisely recommended, as a preparative for the hearts of summer, judicious exercise, light diet, and the full and free use of water.

Professor Holloway, the distinguished English practioner, has done something more than this. He has discovered and introduced two remedies for all the derangements incident to a change of a temperature, which have saved the lives of thousands of unacclimated travellers and sojourners, in every region between the equator and the poles. When a sudden transition from cold to heat produces dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever, diarrhœ or dysentery, Holloway's Pills seem to subdue the disturbance in the system at once, and to bring all its functions into harmony with the new atmospheric influences by which it is surrounded. Where the shock occasioned by the change affects the skin or glands, the Ointment, in combination with the Pills, soon puts the external organization into a healthy condition.

Under these circumstances, common prudence suggests the propriety of having both remedies always at hand at the commencement of the summer, and of providing a supply of them before starting on a journey or voyage. In this climate summer and autumn are, ununquestionably, the seasons most prejudicial to health, and therefore nothing should then be left undone that will have the effect of fortifying and bracing up the system, purifying blood, and putting the digestive apparatus in good working order. So far as our observation goes, Holloway's Pills will infallibly secure these results.—Families who have habitually used them for years as a Spring, Summer and Fall medicine, declare that a complete exemption from the complaints usual at those seasons has been the invariable consequence of their exhibition. This we can readily believe, knowing as we do, that they exercise a triple influence internal organs—They purify the fluids, remove obstructions, and invigorate the digestive powers. There are few systems so healthy as not to require such helps to Nature at this critical period of the year, and it is therefore obvious that a course of Holloway's Pills is proper, as a protective measure.—*Boston "Journal."*

THE DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES K. PAULDING.—It was briefly announced last week that the Hon. James K. Paulding died at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday night, the 4th inst. The deceased was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and was born in 1779.

During the war of the revolution, Mr. Paulding's family were driven from Westchester county, and to that county they returned after the war. In his early manhood, Mr. Paulding came to New York city, where he resided most of the time until about 1844.

In 1807 Mr. Paulding was connected with Washington Irving in the publication of "Salmagundi." In 1813, Mr. Paulding published "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," and the next year he published several other books. In 1815, having passed the summer in Virginia, he wrote "Letters from the South." Other books of his were the "Backwoodsman," "Koningsmarke," "John Bull in America," the "Three Wise Men of Gotham," the "New Pilgrim's Progress," "Tales of the Goodwoman," "The Dutchman's Fireside," "Westward Ho," &c.—In 1835 he published a "Life of Washington," and more recently "Slavery in the United States."

In public life Mr. Paulding has had considerable experience. In 1814 he was secretary of the navy commissioners at Washington, and at a subsequent period navy agent in New York. From 1837 to 1841 he was Secretary of the Navy under Martin Van Buren. Latterly, Mr. Paulding has withdrawn from the public eye, and has been living quietly at his home on the Hudson. His writings are best known in this country. His collected works comprise 25 volumes, and his uncollected writings would probably make as many more.

The deceased lived on the estate given to the family by the government in recognition of the patriotic conduct of Mr. Paulding, of revolutionary fame, who assisted in the capture of Major Andre. He had recently erected a Gothic residence of white marble, one of the most attractive on the banks of the Hudson.

A RATHER HARD HONEY MOON.—The New Bedford *Mercury* relates a remarkable case in which a sailor in that city met a beautiful girl of eighteen, a sweetheart of his school boy days, and who had come on from the West to marry him at New Bedford:

"They were duly married by Elder Howe, on Saturday evening, but provision for the future had been wholly overlooked. Neither of the parties had a single dollar. The wife had expended her last cent for traveling expenses, and the husband's finances were in an equally deplorable state. Night came, and they were without 'bed and board.' They called at the Central Station House, and asked permission to stay for the night. Their request was granted, but they were informed that agreeably to the police regulations they must remain separate. This they emphatically refused to accede to, and forthwith left. During the night they were discovered by a watchman, having made harbor under the lee of a barn. They then set sail under the convoy of the watch for the North Station House, and were there kindly provided with lodgings for the night, but were cruelly separated, according to the rigid rules of the watch-house. Here they remained, and the next morning (Sunday) they started on foot for Fall River—the sailor having borrowed twenty-five cents of his old landlord for the journey."

Truefitt, upon being asked what hair was the richest, replied quite in an off-hand manner:—"The plain Golden, Sir; in every sense, Sir, there's none so rich as the plain Golden." His inquirer nodded assent, and said: "Perhaps you're right, Truefitt. It stands to reason, you know, that hair which is plain gold must be richer than any hair which is simply *plaited*." Truefitt acquiesced, but was evidently puzzled with the abtrusenss of the proposition. He retired into his studio to ponder over it.—*Punch.*

CONFIRMED.—The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nomination of A. J. Galloway, as surveyer of customs at Wilmington, N. C., vice H. R. Nixon resigned; and also the nomination of W. G. Singleton as collector at Newbern, N. C.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10th, 1860.

Nothing of importance in the Senate yesterday.

The House Judiciary Committee made a majority report against the ground assumed by the President's recent protest against the investigating committee. Two minority reports favor the President's course.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 11th, 1860.

On yesterday the Senate debated the Homestead bill. In the House the admission of Kansas was discussed.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., April 11th, 1860.

The Steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, brings news to the 31st ult.

A treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco has been ratified.

The Sun Juan question is approaching to a settlement.

LIVERPOOL, March 31st, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 43,000 bales, closing very dull with a declining tendency, and market irregular. Some circulars say that lower qualities have declined ⅛d.

Flour has a declining tendency, 26s to 30s.

Wheat quiet and unchanged.

Corn has a declining tendency; yellow 34s. 6d.; White 37 a 38s.

Provisions are steady.

Sugar dull; Coffee firm.

Rice firm, and advanced 3d.

Naval Stores—Market dull and quotations generally unchanged.

Consols closed at 94 a 94⅛.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton advanced ⅛ a ¼c.; Middling Uplands 11⅛ a 11¼c. Sales of 6,000 bales. Flour firm at $5 90 a $6 20 for Southern. Corn firm, and scarce. Naval Stores dull of sale but quotations steady.

Items from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April, 9.—The mail-sloop *Savannah* has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz. The small pox was raging among Miramon's troops at Medellin.—It is doubtful whether Miramon will much longer persist in offensive operations.

The bark captured by the *Indianola* was the *Maria of Conception*, and was a part of the Marin expedition from Havana. A Mexican schooner has also been taken.

A decree banishing American citizens and confiscating the property has been published at the City of Mexico.

The steam ship *Arizona* is below from Brazos Santiago, with $1,900,000 in specie, and fifty United States troops on board.

The Democratic State Convention of Texas met at Galveston on the 2d of April The attendance was large. The platform adopted takes strong Southern ground. Resolutions were passed requiring the deputation elected to the Charleston Convention to withdraw from that body if the two-thirds rule was rejected.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—*Leavenworth, April 9.*—Information from Southern Kansas causes apprehension of trouble in Lynn and Bourbon counties, growing out of the alleged violation of the amnesty act in the recent attempt made by the United States deputy marshal to arrest Capt. Montgomery, which was effectually resisted. Considerable interest is manifested here in relation to the approaching trial of the rescuers of the alleged fugitive slave Charley Fisher.

Exciting Scene in the House of Representatives.

On Thursday, in the House, great excitement grew out of some inflammatory and insulting remarks made by the abolitionist Lovejoy, of Illinois, in which he characterized all slaveholders as being, if possible, worse than murderers, thieves, &c., his denunciations being accompanied by a demeanor giving rise for the time being to the idea that he was making his way over to the Democratic side of the House for the purpose of beating some one or more of the "accused" class sitting there, with his fists. We give below a report of the muss:

Taking a position on the floor, in front of the Speaker's desk, and approaching half way to the Democratic side of the House in a menacing attitude, with his fists clenched, Mr. Lovejoy went on to say:

"This attempted justification of the principle of slavery of man, would justify archangels in enslaving the angels in turn, and it would transform Jehovah himself into an infinite Juggernaut, rolling the huge wheels of his Omnipotence, axle-deep, amid the crushed and mangled bodies of men."

Mr. Pryor (in an excited manner,) here rose to a point of order, stating that it required great forbearance on the part of Southern men to sit there still and listen to such vile slanders upon their domestic institutions and constituents; but it was more than they could submit to, to have the member while thus abusing them, approach them in the defiant manner in which he had; and he would tell the gentleman that he should not proceed one step further that way, unless he became less insolent, and changed his manner considerably. [He then took position on the one side of the main aisle with Mr. Lovejoy in the other. Other gentlemen crowded round, and great confusion ensued.]

Mr. Cox, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The Chair, (Mr. Washburn, of Me.)—The gentlemen will please state his point of order.

Mr. Cox—It is, sir, that the gentleman is violating an express rule of the House in speaking elsewhere than from his seat.

Mr. Bocock and others surrounded Mr. Lovejoy, and endeavored to have him resume his seat, but to no purpose.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., (wielding his cane.) Yes, make the damned lying, thievish scoundrel take his seat.

Mr. Singleton was understood to apply a similar epithet.

The Chair—The Chair hopes gentlemen will resume their seats.

Mr. Cox—Let Mr. Lovejoy first be seated.

Mr. Adrian, of N. J., said he would suggest to the gentleman, in order that quiet might be restored, that he would for a while resume his seat. He was sure no one regarded the gentleman as being a coward, or thought that he could in the least be intimidated; and he trusted therefore he would not regard the suggestion in this light.

Mr. Lovejoy—No, sir! I am no coward; and I will say more, that I cannot and will not be intimidated.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., (standing in the centre of the aisle, between Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Pryor,) rose to a point of order, that the gentleman be required to speak from his seat. He swore by all that was good and pure, that, if his feeble arm could prevent it, the gentleman should not proceed one step further in such a menacing manner.

A voice from the Republican side—"It has been customary for gentlemen to speak from any portion of the Hall they might see proper—mostly from the main aisle."

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y.—"Yes; but it is a very bad practice, and ought not to be continued."

[Loud calls being made for the Sergeant-at-Arms, that officer being absent from his post, his clerk appeared, bearing the mace of office; but it proved ineffectual in securing order. Finally, the Chair finding it impossible to make gentlemen resume their seats, was compelled to abandon his position, and call the Speaker of the House to preside. The Speaker having resumed the Chair, quiet was again restored.]

Mr. Washburn (Chairman of the Committee) reported to the House that in consequence of disorder that prevailed while in committee, they were unable to proceed with business. Now that quiet had been restored, if no objection was raised, he would again occupy the chair, and thus allow the business of the committee to be proceeded with.

Mr. Sherman said, as peace once more reigned, he hoped the House would again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and permit the gentleman from Illinois to conclude his remarks. He made a motion to that effect.

No objection being raised, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Washburn, of Me., in the chair.)

Mr. Cox.—Mr. Chairman, I renew my point of order, that the gentleman in speaking elsewhere than from his seat, is violating an express rule of the House.

The Chair sustained the point of order raised, and directed the gentleman to speak from his seat.

Mr. Lovejoy.—I have no seat.

A Voice, (from the Republican side.)—No, nor any one else.

It was suggested from the Democratic side that he then speak from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Lovejoy acted on the suggestion, and resumed his remarks from that position.

A WESTERN ART CRITICISM.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier narrates the following shrewd criticism, passed by a rough Western man on the "Prairie Picture," by Beard, the well known artist of that city:

A few mornings ago, as I was standing admiring—as I confess myself quite fond of doing—that beautiful deer group, a tall, unmistakable Western man came up behind me, and looked over my shoulder. I noticed at once the quick stoppage of breathing, which always follows admiration; but, to my surprise, the stop was short, and something like a laugh quickly succeeded.—Looking up, I saw a yellow face overspreading with a smile, and there was a decided twinkle in the eye.

"Pshaw!" said he, "that's no pictur, after all. That aint no fair representation."

"Why," said I, "that struck me as being a pretty good painting."

"May be its good enough for a painting," said the Western man; "I don't say anything agin that but there never was no scene enacted like it. Just look at that tall rice grass up there, and the fern weeds below—who ever saw them grow together? Why, the one grows on wet and the other on dry land. "But that's pretty wet land," he continued; "and just see them deer's feet, how clean they be. They ought to be mud up to the knees, and at the gait the're going at they'd be spotted with mud all over. I tell ye, when I went to that country first, the men skeered me sometimes driving their wagons on to a wet prairie, but they'd tell me it was all right; and sure enough, I would find a good bottom a foot down. And then the next thing I know'd, they would be giving a pretty wide berth to a place that looked at first sight exactly like the tother; and I soon found an easy way to tell was by the grasses.

"If any o'ye know that painter chap," said the unconsciously keen critic, as he prepared to move off, "jest tell him, but its no use," he said, lowering his voice, "that's a good enough city prairie."

Down in Egpyt, Illinois, Deacon Smith one day was called upon to marry an old couple no less than sixty years of age. The crowd assembled at the old log school house together. The Deacon and the marital candidate rose.

"Mr. Jones," said the Deacon, "and Sarah Long, stand up. Do you, Mr. Jones, take Sarah Long, whom you hold by the right hand, to be your lawful and wedded wife so long as you both shall live?"

"Well, I do," said Jones.

"Do you, Sarah Long, take Mr. Jones, whom you hold by the right hand, to be your lawful wedded husband so long as you both shall live?"

"No, sir, Deacon Smith, only so long as Mr. Jones shall vote the Democratic ticket," replied the patriotic female.

The happy couple were joined together, and went on their way rejoicing.

TAKING A MAN TO PEICES.—Captain Evans was an old naval veteran of sixty-seven; he had lost an arm and an eye years and years before at Navarino, which last action settled his understanding, both legs being carried off by a chain shot. Cork legs were coming into fashion. Captain E had a pair of the first quality made for him: he had a false leg and hand; into the latter he could screw a fork or a hook, as occasion required, and being gloved, the deficiency was not easily perceived. As increasing years rendered him infirm his valets took advantage of him, so that he wrote his brother, a Somersetshire squire, to send him up tenant's son as body servant—"no matter how stupid, if but honest and faithful," he wrote.

His brother was absent, and sent to his steward to select a lad. This the steward did but merely mentioned that Captain Evans was infirm, not apprising the lumkin of his new master's deficiences, and sent him to London at once, where the Captain lived.

At ten at night he arrived, and was immediately shown to Captain Evans' sitting room.

"What is your name?"

"My name be John, zur."

"Well, John, my rascally valet is absent again, without leave; help me to bed as it is late, and then you can go down to your supper."

Adjourning to the bed room, the old gentlemen said:

"*John, unscrew my leg.*"

"Zur," said John.

"Unscrew my leg this way, see."

John did so, tremblingly.

"*John unscrew my other leg.*"

"Zur," said John.

"*Unscrew my other leg, sir.*"

John did so, now in a state of bewilderment.

"*John unscrew this arm.*"

Trembling still more, to the captain's great amusement, he obeyed.

"*John, put this eye on the table.*"

John took it as if it would have bitten him.

"Now, John—no I won't take the other eye out—lift me into bed."

This done, the waggish captain continued, "John, beat up the pillow, it is not comfortable."

It was done.

"Beat it up again, sir; it is quite hard.

Again he shook up the pillow.

"That won't do; John, I can't get my head comfortable.

Unscrew my head."

"No, by thunder, I'll unscrew no more;" and John fled from the room swearing his master was the devil, taking himself to pieces like a clock.

THE NEGRO RACE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The relation of the races in 1860 will be: Whites, 27,000,000; colored, (slaves 4,000,000, free 500,000) 4,500,000. The colored race will make 14⅛ per cent. of the entire population. The proportions of the two races to each other, since the establishment of the Government would be as follows: 1790, the colored race were of the whole, 19 per cent.; in 1800, 19 do.; in 1810, 19 do.; in 1820, 18 do.; in 1830, 17 do; in 1840, 17 do.; in 1850, 16 do.; in 1860, 14⅛ do. In seventy years, then, the proportion of the black race to the white has decreased five per cent., and is at the present time decreasing at a more rapid rate. If none of the foreign birth should migrate to this country, still the white race will increase four per cent. faster than the black race.

The Cincinnati Platform.

Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, the author of the Cincinnati platform, has recently written a letter to the editors of the Mobile Mercury, which throws much light upon a subject which has heretofore been a bone of contention between the Northern and Southern Democracy. His construction of the instrument is in direct opposition to those who hold to the principle of "unfriendly legislation" by a Territorial Legislature, with slavery in the Territories. Read what Mr. Hallett says:

"I have but another word to say upon the reference made by your correspondent to that resolution in the Cincinnati Platform which he charges upon Mr. Hallett as conceding the power to a Territorial Legislature, to abolish the institution of slavery. That resolution reads thus:

"That we recognize the right of the people of the territories, acting through the fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, *to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery*, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The right here recognized is that of the *people* of a Territory *to form a Constitution with or without domestic slavery*. It recognizes no act to be done touching slavery, by the people or the Legislature of a Territory *before* the forming of a Constitution, but declares that *when* they have adopted a Constitution, with or without slavery, then they are entitled to be admitted into the Union.

This was and is the Democratic doctrine against the "free soil" dogma of "no more slave States," and this is the precise principle which was laid down by Mr. Calhoun in his resolution in the Senate of 1847, viz:

"That as a fundamental principle in our political creed, a people in forming a Constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best—and that no other condition is imposed by the federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican; and the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but a direct conflict with the principles on which our political system rests."

With this exposition, and with no disposition to question the motives or purpose of the author of "Southern Confederation," I am content to leave the publicly expressed opinions of Mr. Hallett for twenty years, upon the "slavery issue," to the judgment of the whole brotherhood of Southern and Northern Democrats, who mean to maintain "the equal rights of all the States in all the Territories," and uphold the Constitution and the Union. He has nothing to ask of them but their good opinion.

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. HALLETT.

Boston, March 19, 1860.

LETTER FROM A. H. STEPHENS.—*Augusta, April 9.*—A. H. Stephens, Esq., has written a private letter to one of the Georgia delegation to the Charleston Convention, protesting against the use of his name for the Presidency.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Owen Stanley, the Gipsy King.

Owen Stanley, the recognised leader of a large band of Gipsies in this country died a short time since at Madison, Ind., and his remains were taken to Dayton for interment beside those of Harriet Owen, a Gipsy Queen who was buried there some two years ago. The ceremonies were announced to have taken place with great pomp, and roving bands of this singular people were gathering at Dayton in all directions to participate in the funeral ceremonies, which were to be of a curious and imposing character, becoming the interment of deceased royalty.

In noticing the fact of his death, we observe that the papers make no remark upon the character, life, and personal history of the deceased.

The "Gipsy King," Owen Stanley, and his numerous family, have frequently visited this part of Pennsylvania, and we know them well. The government of this peculiar people, among themselves, is patriarchal—the oldest member of the tribe or family receiving peculiar reverence and implicit obedience from all its members.

The Stanley family of Gipsies, of which Owen was the patriarch, chief, or king, came to America some seven or eight years ago from England, by way of Canada. The Gipsy King was the father of seventeen children, all of whom, we believe, are in America and living. These, with their descendants, now number about two hundred persons. They still keep up their nomadic Gipsy mode of living, traveling from place to place in bands, subdivided according to circumstances. The tribe is possessed of considerable wealth in horses, wagons, and money, the latter of which they are not averse to loaning to persons in whom they have implicit confidence. Knowing themselves suspected, they are naturally a suspicious people, but when once their confidence is acquired they are free-hearted, open-handed, and jovial. In all matters of practical life they are well informed. They drive a sharpe bargain, are cautious and prudent, and we can say that the Stanley family have proved themselves honest, for in all charges made against them, which are not unfrequent, they insist upon investigation and come out triumphant. We recollect that at one time, when in this city, a man from Ohio swore positively to the ownership of a horse which was in the possession of a member of the tribe and offered for sale at the horse market, and he was arrested. After he had, by questioning and cross-questioning, induced the complainant to swear positively that the horse was his father's, Stanley produced the bill and receipt for the purchase of the horse, gave bail for a stay of proceeding for a couple of days, and not only proved his legal ownership in the horse but also that the man who was said to have been its owner still had his own horse.

When the Stanley tribe first came to this country the father and mother remained in England, and joined their children in this country at the request of their son Levi Stanley, who sent to England a thousand dollars to aid them and some of the poorest members of the tribe to come to the United States.

The old man had many valuable articles which had descended to him from his ancestors, and which he desired to preserve as relics of the olden time. They were silver cups and silver quarts or tankards, which had been presented to various members of the tribe by English noblemen and gentlemen, as rewards for feats of agility, strength, running, jumping, dancing, &c. When encamped upon large common grounds belonging to the nobility and gentry of England amusements of this sort were common, but by an act of Parliament passed about twenty years ago these grounds were enclosed, and the camp grounds and the grazing of the gipsies, like the hunting grounds of the Indian tribes, were taken away from them. This fact, together with the fear that the younger members of the tribe might be impressed for the Russian war, induced the Stanleys, together with several other gipsy tribes, to emigrate to America, where they could find plenty of room without being regarded as trespassers.

When the Stanley's resolved to come to America, one and all, the question arose as to how they should convey the family relics above spoken of, which were numerous, and, being of silver, valuable. They feared that both in England and in this country the popular prejudice which sets down the gipsy as a thief might induce the authorities to sieze them, under the supposition that they were stolen, and that thus they might be put to trouble and delay, or might loose their cherished treasures altogether. They accomplished the affair with true gipsy cunning. Purchasing a cask of liquor, they

Gov. Ellis's Appointments.

We are requested to give notice that Gov. Ellis will address the people at the following times and places:

Tawboro', Edgecombe, Thursday, 12th.
Nashville, Nash, Friday, 13th.
Wilson, Wilson, Saturday, 14th.

A PUZZLED PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Ferneau, of Suffolk county, was called a week or two since to visit a Canadian bricklayer, living at Cold Spring, and who was suffering from an attack of pleurisy. Dr. F. ordered him to apply a poultice to the part affected, and also left a portion to be taken internally. The suffering Canadian, thinking the outside application more palatable than the powder, reversed the physician's directions, and the next day found himself restored to health. On his rounds the next morning, the worthy physician called to see his bricklayer patient, and was surprised as well as pleased to find him up and at work, and attributing his recovery to the remedies he had prescribed, approached him with a query—

"So, ho! you are well already, are you?

"Oh, yees," replied the patient, beaming on the doctor with an expression of gratitude, "I swallow de poultecce and rub ah de pow-dare on de rib, and feel mooch bet-tare good!"

The puzzled physician satisfied himself that such was really the case, and then drove off whistling.

Boston Courier.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT CHARLESTON.—We have pleasure of informing the delegates from this State to the Charleston Convention, that arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the Charleston Hotel for their accommodation during the session of the Convention. The terms are as fair as could have been expected under the circumstances. Those delegates (and we trust they will all do it) who are disposed to avail themselves of this arrangement, will, therefore, when they arrive at Charleston, proceed at once to the Charleston Hotel, where they will find their rooms in readiness for them. A parlor for consultation was also been secured in the same Hotel.—*Ral. Standard.*

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Among the many acts of generosity towards the State of Michigan which have distinguished General Cass's long career of usefulness in that State, there is none for which his fellow citizens ought to feel more grateful than that by which he recently conveyed to the Board of Education of the city of Detroit a lot of land, valued at $15,000, for a union school house.

A COLORED CLERGYMAN WANTS A HOUSE.—A New York morning paper publishes the following advertisement:

"*Wanted to lend.*—By the Rev. Henry H. Garnet, pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, a colored gentleman, a small genteel house, at a rent of not more than $500. This gentleman has called at fifteen houses having bills on them, and has been invariably assured 'not for niggers or colored people.' The subscriber desires to know if there is sufficient religion, humanity and courtesy in New York to answer favorably at No. 52 Laurens street."

The fact thus stated affords illustration of the hypocrisy of the politicians who are continually preaching about negro equality. They are willing that negroes should vote, but they refuse to rent them houses; they are anxious to clasp them as brothers at the polls, but decline to afford them a roof for shelter, even for $500 a year.—*Buffalo Courier.*

CEREMONY OF THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.—A correspondent of the Independence *Belge* gives the following account of the ceremony to be performed, in case the Pope should resolve to excommunicate the King of Sardinia:

The ceremony will take place in St. Peter's Church, with great pomp. All the Cardinals will be present; the whole Church will be hung with black; the crucifix will be veiled; and torches of yellow wax will be lighted and extinguished one after the other. There will be a grand procession of all the monastic orders in Rome, who will afterwards depart for their monasteries and convents, chanting the *Miserere* as they pass through the city. The person who gives me this information does not think the sentence of excommunication will be pronounced by the Pope himself, but by a Cardinal selected for that purpose.

HAPPY RIDDANCE.—The Frances Burrett sailed from this port yesterday and among other cargo took about 25 free negroes bound for Iowa. This is the first instalment, but we hope many others are to follow. We can spare hundreds more and not miss them.—*Newbern Progress, 6th inst.*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.
April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

GENTLEMEN'S
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
SOLD READY-MADE,
Or made to Special Order, in any desired Style.

Form of Measurement, for the benefit of gentlemen living at a distance:

1st. Height of person.
2d. Breast—close under the the arms.
3d. Waist.
4th. Neck—outside of neck-band of shirt worn.
5th. Wrist.
6th. Centre back to should'r
7th. " " to elbow.
8th. " " to hand.

And any particular directions, as to style of Bosom, Collar or wristband. The English and plain wristbands are most in favor.

SHUBERT'S FRENCH PATTERN DRAWERS,
Ready-made, or made to measure, are entirely unapproachable in point of FIT, QUALITY and LOW PRICES.

☞ Call and see the assortment, or send your orders and measures to
O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.
April 9.—184&33-3m.

ALE—PORTER—LAGER BEER!
WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF ALE from "Rudman's Eagle Brewery," Philadelphia, one of the best in the country, and for sale in quantities to suit. All orders from the country (accompanied with the money) will be promptly attended to.
Also, always on hand the first quality of LAGER BEER and PORTER, at the Saloon on Dock, between Water and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
JOS. MEIER.
March 31st, 1860 177&32-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.
PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*
E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND.
DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

April 7, 8, North East.....Macedonia.
April 14, 15, Whiteville,.....Swindell's.
April 21, 22, Topsail,.....Bethany.
April 28, 29, Wilmington,.....Fifth Street.
May 5, 6, Onslow,.....Richlands.
May 12, 13, Duplin,.....Magnolia.
May 19, 20, Elizabeth,.....Carver's Creek.
May 26, 27, Sampson,.....Bethel.
June 2, 3, Smithville,.....Zion.
June 9, 10, Bladen,.....Soule Chapel.

☞ WHITEVILLE CIRCUIT.—To this work Rev. C. W. King was appointed. His health failed. Rev. Carson Parker was put in charge and will retain the Circuit until the next Conference.

☞ NORTH EAST CIRCUIT was left to be supplied. The health of Rev. C. W. King has so far recovered that in a very short time he will be able, probably, to resume his labors. He will take charge of North East Circuit until the next annual Conference. It is very desirable to have every member of the Quarterly Conference present at Macedonia.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE
1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.
100 barrels Clarified Sugars.
50 tierces choice clean Rice.
500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.
400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.
40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.
Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For Purifying the Blood.
The fame of this preparation is not confined to the limits of our own country, but it is now used in almost every part of the world. The following is from Mr. Fay, the well known representative of our Government to Prussia.
LEGATION UNITED STATES, BERLIN, PRUSSIA.
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS,
Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this City with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be, I am, gentlemen Respectfully yours, &c.
THEODORE S. FAY.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
April 12th, 1860. 33-1w

Holloway's Pills.—Why pine and suffer from wasting disease, when this marvellous remedy is at hand and within the reach of all? It is infallible in complaints of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, and eradicates as well as suppresses the aching disease. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, March 27th, by Rev. G. W. Deems, at the residence of James W. Johnston, Mr. JAMES W. WILLIAMS, to Miss LAURA A. JOHNSTON, all of New Hanover county, N. C.

DIED.

This morning, in this town, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reston, JOHN RUSSELL RESTON, aged 45 years.

Suddenly, in Whiteville, on the morning of the 4th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN GARDNER, a resident of Wilmington, aged 67 years.

At his residence in Duplin county, on the 1st inst., after a painful but lingering illness of the dropsy, Mr. JOHN BLALOCK, who had reached the mature age of 87 years. He was a small boy at the time of the Declaration of Independence, he well remembered the war of 1812, he leaves a wife, several children, and a multitude of friends to mourn his death. Com.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.
The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.
There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.
There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.
The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.
I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.
C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 33-6w
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the right to manufacture and sell Wm. E. Wyche's Patent Ploughs in the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, New Hanover, Bladen and Brunswick, takes this method of informing the citizens that he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand a good stock of the above named Ploughs at the following places: In Wilmington at Messrs. Alderman & Bettencourt's and at David J. Greer's Lamp Store, No. 46 Market street; in Onslow at Jacksonville, and at Mr. Southerland's Store at Richlands; in Duplin at Kenansville and Duplin Road.
The original pattern which met with almost universal approbation has been remoddled, and the few slight objections found to exist have been removed. These Ploughs are now confidently offered to the public as one of the best farming utensils ever invented, without exception.
All cash orders promptly attended to.
J. C. MALLARD.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., April 12th, 1860. 33-2m*

BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT,
ESTABLISHED 1792.
JOHN R. PLATT.
NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in *NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,* from the Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.
Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by Express.
April 12, 1860. 33-3m

O. S. BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING, TRUNK, UMBRELLA AND CANE DEPOT,
OUR FOURTH SUPPLY OF CANES, BY EXPRESS, just opened, consist of
GOLD HEADS,
IVORY HEADS,
SILVER HEADS,
all beautifully mounted—new designs.
Another case of *SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,* just opened.
We shall receive another case of those
LADIES' UMBRELLAS
on Monday next.
Send for samples. You will be estonished at the low prices named by BALDWIN.
April 11.

SUGARS.
CRUSHED, Loaf, Powdered, A. B., Stuart's C., and Porto Rico Sugars. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
April 11. S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

COFFEE.
RIO, Laguayra and Java Coffee—prime quality—for sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
April 11. S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.
10 BOXES E. D. CHEESE. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
April 11. S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

WHISKEY—WHISKEY.
40 HALF BBLS. OLD RYE;
35 bbls. Old Rye;
15 " " Bourbon.
April 11. T. H. McKOY & CO.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS.
25 BBLS. SUGAR;
15 do. Soda. For sale by
April 11. T. H. McKOY & CO.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS.
15 BBLS. SUGAR;
10 bbls. Soda;
10 " Butter. Just received and for sale, by
April 11th, 1860. BIZZELL & CO.

SHOULDERS.
5 HHDS. WESTERN BACON—SHOULDERS. For sale by
April 11th, 1860. BIZZELL & CO.

GUANO.
300 BAGS REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO, just received per Schr. Champion from Baltimore. Now landing and for sale by
April 10th W. H. McRARY & CO.

NO 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.
800 BAGS JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. James A. Bayard. For sale by
April 10. W. H. McRARY & CO.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTATION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Georgia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will produce 50 TO 60 *BUSHELS GROUND NUTS* to the acre, (being peculiarly adapted to this cultivation,) and 250 acres will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabins which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Stables, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings.
This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seaboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steamers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantation daily.
A great bargain and liberal terms will be given.
C. A. L. LAMAR, Savannah.
Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. Ca.
April 5th, 1860. 181&33-3m

BLACK HAWK STALLION GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.
TERMS FOR THE SEASON,.....$15
To Insure,.....$20
To the Groom.....$1
All Insurance Money to be paid as soon as the Mare is considered with foal. All Mares put by the season to be paid by the season. All casualties at the risk of the owner. All Mares parted with before foaling, to be considered with foal.
GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY was bred by Abr. Baldwin, of Essex, N. Y.; since then he was purchased by E. P. Cuyler, his present owner. He has taken several first-class premiums at the different County Fairs.
GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY was got by the celebrated Trotting Black Hawk Stallion, known as the MERRICK HORSE, and is of a jet black color. The dam of Green Mountain Boy was sired by the Vermont Morgan Stallion.
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY is justly acknowledged to be the best six year old Stallion of the Sherman Black Hawk Horses, whose pedigree goes back to the original Black Hawk, and from the best branch of the Morgan family. The Green Mountain Boy was raised in Northern New York; was six years old last June. He is of a jet black color, and weighs nearly 1,050 lbs.—*Essex Co. Republican, Sept.* 20, 1859.
We concur in the above statement concerning E. P. Cuyler's Horse, to be what he represents him.
G. W. JOINER,
GEO. R. PALMER, } Essex, N. Y.
JOHN R. READ,
ABM. WELCH, } Clinton Co.
GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY
Will Stand for Mares every other week as follows: Porter's Neck, at N. N. Nixon's, on Monday and Tuesday; Holly Shelter, at E. D. Hall's, Thursday and Friday; Long Creek, at John Larkins', on Monday and Tuesday; at Marlboro' on Wednesday and Thursday; and at Currie's Stables, in Wilmington, on Friday and Saturday.
April 4, 1860. 180-eod&32-1m

[COPY RIGHT SECURED.]
IT IS ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY that a SEWING MACHINE—intended FOR USE—should have
1st. A solid IRON TABLE. The light wooden tables *will not* resist the unsteady motion produced when the Machine is in operation.
2nd. The ELASTIC TENSION.—A Sewing Machine is almost useless, *for general work,* without it. The *dead weight* Tensions are very annoying—constantly breaking threads—needles, &c. None have the elastic tension except Singer's.
3rd. No BELTING. A Machine that has Leather Belting is a source of constant annoyance to the Operator. Sometimes too tight—sometimes too loose—never right.
4. Should work with pitman—direct action—perpendicular motion to Needle. This kind of gearing can never get out of place.
5. Should always be ready to work. Beware of a machine, when being shown to you, that needs frequent apology for breaking Needles and Thread—skipping stitches, &c. LET THEM ALONE—THEY WILL DO WORSE when the uninitiated *try* to use them.
6. The same machine should be capable of sewing the finest thread Cambric neatly—hemming a Cambric Hdkf. neatly—making a Silk or a Calico dress—working Negro clothing, Bags, &c.,—sewing heavy LEATHER—the whole range of work should be done with the one machine.
7. Sewing Machines should *NEVER BE PUT UP IN CASES.* They are particularly *OBJECTIONABLE IN WARM WEATHER,* and are very *DIFFICULT TO KEEP CLEAN.* They will not suit the family, and certainly not the manufacturer.
SINGER'S GREAT STANDARD MACHINES are the only ones adapted to the general use of Family, Manufacturer and Plantation. See them in daily operation—front part of Store,
38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Agent for I. M. SINGER & Co.
April 7. 183&33

MOTHERS
Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,
and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains
NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE
of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead, of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,* this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by
CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 409 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
February 27th, 1860—148-27-eowly. Druggist.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY
SINCE ALL,
OLD & YOUNG,
AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,
Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative
Will preserve *infallibly* the *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age.—Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:
HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.
Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indespensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.
MRS. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 third st.
WELLINGTON, MO., Dec. 5, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Yours respectfully, A. B. JACOBS.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 131&24-3m

BOOKS—BOOKS.
BY ADAMS & CO.'s Express to-day at Kelley' New Book Store:
Marble Faun, a new and popular work by that well known writer, Hawthorn.
Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
Read's Poems, new and popular.
Arabian Nights entertainments, illustrated.
Æsop's Fables, illustrated.
Key to King's Arithmetic of 3,000 Exercises.
Footfalls upon the Boundaries of Another World—a fresh supply of that most popular and interesting work, of which thousands are selling weekly. April 10.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80
New	1 90	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	13	@	14½
St. Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	10¾
strict mid'g	10¼	@	10¾
good'mid'g	10¾	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	12½	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	00	@	00
5 tons and over, "	60	@	00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	79	@	82½
Oats	50	@	55
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	0 00
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	5½	@	6
Dry	12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 15
N. River	95	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.			
Cuba, Hhds	26	@	28
do. Bbls.	30	@	33
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	40	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
℔ Virgin	0 00	@	2 08
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 55
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 00
do. in order	0 00	@	2 20
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 30
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	40	@	41
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	25	@	1 55
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	80
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	11½	@	12
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	9	@	9½
N. C. Lard	11½	@	12½
West'n do.	11	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	19 50
Clear do	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	40	@	50
do. dead	45	@	50
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	70	@	75
do. fm store	85	@	0 95
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4¾	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	5 00
Common	1 75	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	9 00	@	10 50
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	8 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @	45
Rosin	00	00 @	35
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @	60
Flour	00	00 @	30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	00 @	12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @	1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @	7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @	10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @	0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @	10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	5 00 @	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ b

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The result of the elections held this week in the above States rather puzzles political calculators and interferes somewhat with the working of the political wires, especially with reference to the nominations of the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

We fear the thing may be set down as pretty certain, that the New England States are gone over bag and baggage to the Republicans or Abolitionists, or whatever other name the opponents of National Democracy may assume or have applied to them.

It is evident that Mr. Seward and his friends have made up their minds that the time has arrived for pushing that gentleman's claims, and they will hardly consent again to have these claims postponed or put aside. His speech in the Senate was at once a bid, and a manifesto. It was an attempt to smooth down the asperities of his "irrepressible conflict" doctrines and speeches, while at the same time it was a proclamation of his wish to command the Republican forces in person. If Mr. Seward be indeed forced off the track, he will go reluctantly, and nothing but the pressure of circumstances too strong to be resisted, will be sufficient to induce him to acquiesce in any programme or cast of characters which does not assign to himself the leading part in the Republican drama.

The close vote in Connecticut, and the defeat of ultra Republicanism in Rhode Island, while they cannot be regarded as indicating the existence of that conservative re-action in favor of the South, of which so much has been said, still show that the sectional isms, of which Mr. Seward is the exponent, may be pushed too far for success, and that, therefore, there may be doubts of the policy of bringing out that Senator, least the condemnation measurably awarded to some of his doctrines might be meted out to himself. Mr. Seward's chances for the Chicago nomination have been rather damaged by the recent elections.

On the other hand, the peculiar friends of Judge Douglas have been pressing it upon the attention of the Southern Democrats that Mr. D. could carry several Northern States, and among them, some even from New England. The elections held this week in Conneticut and Rhode Island hardly strengthen that view of the case, nor is their result calculated to promote Mr. Douglas' interest at Charleston, on the score of availability.

Cotton and Tobacco.

Tobacco is invading us from the North and cotton from the South, or rather our people are returning to the culture of these staples. It is estimated that there will probably be one hundred thousand bales of cotton grown this year in North Carolina. We think this estimate is rather below than above the mark. There will probably be more. Cotton culture has developed more rapidly in the East than in the West during the last few years. Edgecombe has gone ahead of Anson. Wayne, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, and other eastern counties, are rapidly following, and will probably surpass Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Richmond, and the Yadkin and Catawba country generally.

On the other hand, tobacco and wheat are advancing very fast in the western counties. We see by the Salisbury *Banner* that Rowan is fast becoming one of the first tobacco growing counties in the State, and Rowan is not alone among the counties which, for years past, have done little in this way, but have lately awakened to the advantages of the culture of this staple. The high price of "the weed" has no doubt done much in the way of calling attention to it. We learn that there is no class of agriculturists in the country more prosperous than the tobacco planters of the counties on the Virginia line, as Caswell, Granville, Person, Rockingham, etc.; in fact, they are all getting rich. Now, the the finest tobacco sent to the Virginia markets comes from this State, and we think the time is at hand when the largest amount will also be raised in North Carolina. The census of 1860 may not show this, for the movement, both in cotton and tobacco, can hardly be said to have more than commenced. The census of 1870 will exhibit the results of its mature development.

Black Eyes and Bloody Noses.

Mr. Heenan, an American gentleman of Hibernian descent, has gone over to England to fight Mr. Sayers, the champion pugilist of the pugilistic island of Great Britain. Mr. Heenan rejoices in the name of the "Benicia Boy," he having been the bully boy of that classical locality, on the shores of the far-off Bay of San Francisco.

In about ten days these refined and intellectual gentlemen, having arrayed themselves in nothing at all from the waist upwards, will meet in a ring enclosed by ropes —they will shake each other by the hand. They will have seconds, each second to be armed and equipped with a sponge to wipe their noses, and a bottle to wet their whistles. They will look at each other for some time—they will make-believe hit—they will hit—somebody's nose will bleed—somebody will go down—somebody will get up again and hit somebody else a sockdolager on the bread-basket, and double somebody else up, and throw somebody else down, and fall on him with the view of doing somebody else "serious bodily harm."

Presently lips swell—teeth get loose—eyes are bunged—the men get groggy in their movements,—but are still game—the bottle-holders take them on their knees and sponge their noses—occasionally they give them a little swallow out of the bottle, and then Messrs. Sayers and Heenan reel up to each other and proceed to beat each other's bodies in a scientific manner—perhaps a blow well planted on an exposed vital part results in slaying one or the other—then the fancy men scatter, and the slain bruiser is hauled off like a dead animal at a Spanish bull-fight. One way or another the fight closes, one or the other is whipped, and the conqueror takes the money and the belt.

There was a time when prize-fighting and prize-fighters were held in a certain sort of esteem—when Tom Crib was the companion of the "wild bloods" with whom Byron and other men of genius consorted at the beginning of the present century.

Very properly, all this is changed, and the brutal exhibitions made by these professors of the "manly art of self-defence" have fallen under the ban of the law. But still there is a certain sort of fascination about any display of "pluck." Men admire it, and so do women, and although ninety-nine out of a hundred feel as we do about such things, and appreciate their brutality as we do, nevertheless there will be a curiosity to know all about the fight—we will most probable publish the account ourselves, and if Heenan whips Sayers, there will be a certain satisfaction experienced in recording the success of American prowess. We all have a good deal of the animal still left.

UNGALLANT.—Miss Carstang sued Mr. Shaw, a rich and ancient single gentleman of St. Louis, for damages in a breach of promise of marriage, and the first jury gave her one hundred thousand dollars. Shaw, however, got a new trial, and, having collected testimony from all directions in regard to the character of the fair and plaintiff Carstang, the second jury gave her no damages at all.

Upon this being known, Mr. Shaw rigged a tall pole upon the top of his residence, and run up a red flag to the summit, while some of his friends seranaded him, and they opened sundry bottles said to contain champagne.

We can phanzy the pheelinx of the bereaved, abused and defeated Carstang, all this while. We rather think she had no ear for *that* music.

Coming.

The Ambassadors from the Empire of Japan will be in the United States this Summer, and very much will these grave, methodical and intelligent orientals be surprised, if not edified, by the spectacle of a Presidential canvass. Unluckily, they cannot speak English nor understand it when spoken, at least not sufficiently to appreciate those refined turns of thought and expression by which some political writers distinguish themselves and serve their country. For instance, these semi-barbarians might not understand the delicacy of sentiment and feeling which animates the bosoms and guides the pens of some Opposition editors and correspondents in North Carolina, whose highest efforts of wit and argument seem confined to comparing the Governor of the State to a "suck-egg dog," or calling him a knave, a liar, etc., etc.

But these Japanese are mere barbarians and might not understand this—probably they will not.

Some doubt has recently been cast upon the authenticity of the rumor that the city councils of New York are engaged in fattening a kennel of pups for the sustenance of the two-sworded Ambassadors and their suit. They *can* eat dog, but by all accounts they do not "hanker after it," and have been known to express their approbation of ham and champagne.

We sincerely trust that they will initiate a good many members of Congress and others into the mysteries of the "harikari" or "happy delivery," a little ceremony during which each performer lets out his own bowels with a knife prepared for the purpose. We believe the affair is too exciting to be repeated, as the parties are foolishly apt to die. We would like to see Hickman and Haskins practicing this oriental accomplishment.

During the Summer we may also expect to see the young heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, who is said to be a good-looking, healthy, hearty young man of some eighteen years of age.

Won't there be toadyism on both sides of the Canada line. The "loyal subjects" of Kingston or Montreal will not bow down more obsequiously than Fifth Avenuedledom in the City of New York. Just think of it. A live Prince of W[b]ales. It is enough to make Miss Flora McFlimsey *blubber* at the thought of having "nothing to wear."

☞ On yesterday (Sunday) morning an inquest was held by Coroner Jones over the body of a young man named Joseph S. Canady, who accidently stabbed himself on Saturday evening, from the effects of which he died in a very few moments after. The evidence brought before the jury was that the deceased left work about 4½ o'clock on Saturday evening, stating that he was going down town to purchase a dagger with which to kill a dog; after buying the dagger, he went back to the shop, and after talking a while, left for the purpose of going to his boarding house. When he reached Fourth street, a short distance North of the Upper Bridge of the W. & W. R. R., and within twenty or thirty steps of the store occupied by Mr. Lees, he saw a young man named John Byrd (with whom he boarded) standing inside the door, when he took the dagger from his pocket, and, unsheathing, drew it back with his right hand, and uttering the words "Lay on Macduff!" struck himself in the left breast, the dagger entering about 2½ or three inches.

About this time he had reached Mr. Byrd, who remarked to him that he had stabbed himself. He stated that he had not, but upon looking at his breast perceived the blood, when he uttered "Good Lord!" and falling backwards in the store door, died almost immediately. It is supposed that when he struck himself with the dagger, he thought or intended to do so with the handle, as he had often done before, being in the habit of repeating the above and other quotations from Shakspeare.

The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph B. Canady, of this town, and lacked only a few days of being twenty-one years old. He worked in the Cooper-shop of Mr. Perry, in the Northern part of the town, and was a very industrious young man, and very much liked by all his associates. His death is a sad blow to his parents.

The verdict of the Jury was "Accidental Stabbing."

☞ We must potently believe that the greatest set of liars and "gas-houses," and mischief-makers, and contemptible people generally, are the Washington City correspondents of political papers, and some not exactly so classed. Of course we characterise the class and do not point out individuals, as it is very possible that there may be some good men among Washington City correspondents of Southern papers; but certainly such garbage as is presented to the readers of some Northern papers under the date of Washington City is fit to make anybody sick—such abuse of persons—such stories made up out of the whole cloth, without a shadow of foundation—such misrepresentation of facts are humiliating to contemplate, and sometimes lead us to doubt whether the arts of writing and printing have not proved to be unfortunate discoveries.

Why men will indulge in the kind of language that we sometimes see, might well be considered a puzzling, if not unanswerable question, were it not that the readers of the papers corresponded with, appear to regard abuse as something *spicey*, and lying as an evidence of enterprise. The reputation of some New York papers was originally built up by such enterprise.

☞ The last Fayetteville *Observer* in noticing the exports from Wilmington for the quarter ending 31st April, 1860, states that there is a disagreement in the figures of the papers published here, causing a material difference in the exports. So far as the *Journal* is concerned we can inform the *Observer* that our *figures* for 1860 were in the right place, and they show a considerable increase in the shipments of naval stores *direct* to foreign ports. In coastwise, however, there is a falling off, mostly in Rosin, but it is confidently expected that before the present year ends, the exports will exceed those of the previous year.

We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Mr. C. C. Callan, who has recently become associated with Mr. Smith in the publication of the Tarboro' *Mercury*. One of the objects of Mr. Callan's visit to Wilmington, is to extend the business of the *Mercury* by presenting its claims as an advertising medium, to the attention of our business community. We think that the *Mercury* really *does* present a valuable medium by which to reach the citizens of one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of North Carolina. Mr. Callan is stopping at the City Hotel, but we presume will give our merchants a call.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

☞ The Democratic National Committee met at Washington City on the morning of the 6th. A resolution was passed unanimously declaring that the Committee deem it inexpedient, under present circumstances, to make any change in the place of meeting of the National Convention, designated by the Convention at Cincinnati. The Committee adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 21st. So *that* matter is put to rest in the way everybody might have known it would be.

☞ The Rhode Island election appears to have been a considerably mixed up affair. Sprague, the "Conservative" candidate for Governor, is said to be an "American Republican," whatever that may mean. What is quite as important, he is said to be the wealthiest man in the State, and *that*, of course, helped his election. The candidate for Attorney General on the ticket with Sprague, was a Democrat, and for Treasurer a Know Nothing. However, Padelford, ultra Republican, was beaten, which is something.

CHARTER ELECTION.—On Wednesday last an election was held in Richmond, Va., for municipal officers. The old officers were generally re-elected. There was little excitement and consequently not a large vote polled.

"Independent."

We find the Goldsboro' *Independent* engaged in publishing *ad valorem* articles from the Fayetteville *Observer*. We find the paragraphs of the Newbern *Progress* going the rounds of the opposition press as against the Democrats. We find the Rutherford *Enquirer*, indulging in the same anti-Democratic amusement.

The papers above referred to are all classed, by themselves at least, as independent or no-party, or something of that kind. Now we do not care how they choose to call themselves, but for our part we must think that they would come nearer to it if they said right out that they were opposed to the Democrats.

The Newbern *Progress* does not like our reference to the fact that the editorials of that paper are quoted and used by the opposition as weapons with which to wage war against the Democracy. We assure the *Progress* that we do not wish to meddle with the mode or manner in which it is conducted, save and except where that mode or manner affects or tends to affect the interests of our party. We then feel no hesitation, nor do we suspect ourselves of intermeddling.

☞ We notice the arrival at this port on Saturday last of the brig Mary McRae, from Newport, England, bringing about 223 tons iron for the Tarboro' Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. This is the second cargo of iron for the above work, which is expected to be done by the 4th of July, when the Tarboro' people propose to give a treat.

☞ The canvass in this State opened yesterday, we presume, at Gatesville, Gates County, Gov. Ellis having made an appointment there, and Mr. Pool, no doubt meeting him.

We take it for granted that both gentlemen will put forth their utmost ability. Gov. Ellis we know to be a cool, well-posted and forcible speaker; and Mr. Pool is said to be quite an adroit stump orator. We shall endeavor to follow these gentlemen in their course as far as possible—that is, we shall publish reports of the discussion wherever we can obtain such reports.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ While acknowledging the compliment which our esteemed cotemporary of the Wilson *Ledger* has been so kind as to pay us, we would beg to correct a slight error into which he has fallen in regard to the age of our paper, which is in the *sixteenth* year of its existence, instead of the eleventh. On the 29th ult., the present firm of Fulton & Price had been in control of the *Journal* for eleven years. The Weekly issue was started in 1844.

NEW PAPER.—The *Scotland Neck News* is the name of a new weekly paper, which has just made its appearance. It is to be published at Clarksville, in that portion of Halifax county, N. C., known as "Scotland Neck," which section of country is among the most wealthy in the State. John H. Davis, Editor, S. D. Sykes, publisher. $2 a year in advance.

☞ In different municipal contests in Brooklyn, Elmira and Buffalo in the State of New York, the Democrats have succeeded in electing their candidates, showing a gain upon the vote of last year. Schenectady, N. Y., went for the Republicans. The Democrats have carried Cincinnati, Ohio, by 700, also Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Republicans have carried Toledo, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa.

NOT DEAD YET.—The inevitable Henry S. Foote, formerly of Mississippi, is out with a letter in favor of Mr. Douglas. Foote says he (Foote) is still a Democrat. Will the man never die? nor become aware of the fact that people want him to do so? Well may Mr. Douglas pray to be saved from *such* friends.

Northeastern Rail Road Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company was held in Charleston on the 4th instant.—From the reports submitted we learn that the gross receipts for the past twelve months have been $277,113 94, and the operating expenses $154,850 72.

Jones' Hotel, Philadelphia.

We ought sooner to have invited attention to the fact that Mr. Gage, formerly of the Carolina Hotel in this place, has purchased the lease and furniture of Jones' Hotel, Philadelphia. The Hotel has recently been entirely refitted and newly furnished, and we know that under Mr. Gage's management it will be well kept.—Jones' has always been a popular house with Southern travelers, and it ought to be doubly so now. Persons from this section visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their pleasure and advantage to stop at Jones'.

☞ A correspondent of the Fayetteville *Courier* suggests the name of Judge Shepherd as a candidate for the State Senate from Cumberland and Harnett. The judge has already tendered the resignation of his judicial position.

☞ At the election held by the Commissioners of Wilmington on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Auctioneers for the ensuing year: David Pigott, S. M. West, Wm. C. Howard.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jones held an inquest on yesterday, over the body of the negro sailor belonging to the barque *John Griffin*, who fell overboard and was drowned at the wharf of the W., C. & R. R. R., about five miles above town, some three weeks since. Verdict, "Accidental Drowning."—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

BACON.—We notice the arrival here of the Schooner High Priest, from Hertford, N. C., with twenty thousand pounds of bacon to J. M. Monk. She also brought some corn to Stokely & Oldham.

WHEAT.—The Rutherford *Enquirer* says that nearly all the late sown Wheat in that county is thick enough, and bids fair, should the season prove favourable from this out, to yield a good return.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—*Malloy's Station, April 5.*—The overland mail, with California dates to the 16th ult., arrived here last night.

The Legislative committee have reported adversely on the proposed change of the State boundary so as to include the Washoe mines, on the ground of a lack of constitutional power unless first submitted to a vote of the people.

Two hundred pounds of fine copper ore have been brought to San Francisco from the neighborhood of Crescent City, which yielded from 25 to 30 per cent. of pure copper. The vein is stated to be well defined, the out-cropping having been traced for nearly a mile.

The Sixth Infantry has been ordered to Humboldt bay on account of the probable massacre of the Indians there.

An earthquake was felt at Carson city on the 15th ult., lasting several seconds. Goods were shaken from the shelves in the stores, and a general rush was made for the streets from nearly every house in town. Quite a panic prevailed. The shock was felt in the contiguous parts of California, extending to Sacramento.

The Markets.—the regular trade is dull, and the transactions are confined mostly to speculators. Sugars are quite active. Candles sell in fair quantities at 19 cts. per lb. Anthracite coal brings $13 per ton. At a large trade sale of staple dry goods 75 per cent. of the cost and charges were realized.

SEWARD AND NATURALIZATON.—*Washington, April 6.*—Mr. Seward's friends here speak openly of plans by which Connecticut is to be assured to him in November, through the imposition by the Legislature of additional restrictions upon natnralized citizens. They have no apprehensions concerning Rhode Island.

ITEMS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, April 4.*—Gen. Bickley denies the charges made by the two subordinate officers of the Knights of the Golden Circle. A Committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.

The Steam Ship *De Soto*, Capt. Bulloch, from Havana, April 1st, has arrived at this port. She brings no news of importance. The Sugar market was dull at 8 1-2 a 8¾ cents. Sterling Exchange 13¾ a 14 per cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New York 2 1-2 a 3 per cent. premium. Freights are as last reported.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

PENSACOLA, April 6th, 1860.

Vera Cruz dates to the 26th ult. have been received here.

Miramon withdrew his forces from Vera Cruz on the 21st ult.

Juarez's steamer Indianola captured a barque near Alvarado, believed to be loaded with stores for Miramon.

Mexican Minister's advices report several engagements in the interior—all in favor of the Liberals.

FURTHER BY THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1860.

Further details by the *Kangaroo*, says that various Liverpool circulars report Rosin steady at 4s 4d a 5s.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s 6d a 35s 9d. Rice quiet, and market generally unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

PORTLAND, ME., April 7th, 1860.

The steamship *Canadian* has been signalled below.—She brings news to the 21st ult. Anticipated by the arrival of the *Kangaroo*.

RRAIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9th, 1860.

The Steamship Niagara from Liverpool arrived here on Saturday. She brings Liverpool dates to the 24th, and by telegraph via Queenstown to the 25th ult.

Sardinia had accepted of the annexation of Tuscany.

The Sardinian troops were evacuating Savoy.

The merchants of Manchester protest against the increase in the tariff on cotton goods to India.

LIVERPOOL, March 25th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 64,000 bales,—on speculation 5,000, and for export 10,000 bales. Market has been generally unchanged; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. In Uplands a large business has been done. Some circulars say Middling and lower grades have declined 1-16d. Stock on hand at Liverpool 840,000 bales, of which 703,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are buoyant, and all qualities have sightly advanced, except corn, which is dull.

Rosin dull and all qualities slightly declined. Common 4s 3d to 4s 4d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s 5d to 36s.

Rice firm.

Consols for money closed at 94⅝ and for account at 94¾.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 9, 1860.

The California overland mail of the 19th ult., has arrived at Malloy's Station.

The Japanese Corvette Steamer Jeddo, after a passage of forty days, has arrived at San Francisco. The Jeddo brings the Grand Admiral and suite, on a visit to the United States Government.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 5th.—The Democratic National Committee met here this morning, pursuant to the recent call. Twenty-three States were represented. Hon. George A. Caldwell, of Kentucky, was chosen chairman, in the absence of Judge Smalley, and Hon. C. S. Vallandigham, secretary.

It was unanimously resolved that it was inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to change the place for holding the Democratic Convention from Charleston to any other place. The committee then adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Hall, which has been tendered and accepted for the uses of the committee.

Previous to taking action on the resolution, Mr. Vallandigham stated the reasons for the call, which grew out mainly of the complaints about impositions in Charleston concerning accommodations for visitors. He has received numerous letters on this subject. Gentlemen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and Louisville had presented inducements for changing the place of meeting to these cities. It might be stated that gentlemen of Charleston would, as far as they could, extend their hospitalities to the delegates.

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, stated to the committee that he had appeared at the summons of the secretary, but did not regard himself as a member. He had met the executive committee at its first meeting as the substitute of Hon. B. H. Wilson, the member of said committee from South Carolina, as expressed in his letter, for the only object to appoint the time when the committee will meet in Charleston. He therefore regarded himself as limited to the single act of fixing the time, which had been done, and not regarding himself as authorized to act, should decline voting or participating further than to say, as a matter of information, that he had received many letters from distinguished gentlemen in Charleston of the Convention party, who assured him that the hospitalities of that party would be extended to the fullest extent of their ability to accommodate visitors and delegates. He was frank to say that, in his opinion, nothing need be expected from the anti-convention party. As to a change, he hoped no effort would be made to effect one. He did not believe that the committee had power to make any, and if so, it would have a very deleterious and injurious effect upon the friends of the convention in South Carolina, who, he thought, were unanimous in opposing the change, if not in other States. He had been informed by letters that many of the hotels would charge only $3 per diem. But yesterday he had received private letters saying that certain houses had been fitted up for entertainment at $5 and $6 per diem, including lodging and bedding. The landlords of the city claim the high prices of provisions as an excuse for these charges. He should not discuss this question, however, and as he should decline voting on any of the propositions before the committee, he would withdraw.

FROM SALT LAKE—THE PONEY EXPRESS—NEW GOLD MINES.—*Atchison, April 5*—The central overland mail and Pike's Peak Express has arrived, with Salt Lake dates to March 17th. It brings Denver city dates to the 30th ult., and $16,000 in gold dust. Business was dull, and matters quiet in Utah.

Orders for the removal of troops had been received, and preparations were making for their departure.

The poney express was met 140 miles from St. Joseph's, 13 hours out.

There was much excitement in Denver city, in consequence of the discovery of a secret lead in the Gregory mining district.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamship Cahawba has arrived with dates from Havana to the 2d inst.

A difficulty had occurred at Cienfugos between the seamen of the United States steamer Wyandott and the night watch. One of the seamen was killed during the affray.

At Havana sugar was dull, and prices tending downwards. Freights were unchanged.

THE SANBORN CASE—ARREST OF THE U. S. OFFICERS FOR ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—*Boston, April 6.*—Messrs. Carleton, Freeman, Cooledge and Tarleton, the officers who arrested Mr. Franklin Sanborn, at Concord, a few days ago, appeared before Justice Hall to-day, charged with assault and attempt to kidnap, and were held in $2,000 bale each, to appear for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court.

From New Mexico and the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., April 4.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to February 27th, has arrived here.

No hostile Indians were seen on the route. The United States forces at Fort Union had been sent against the Apache Indians, who were again at war. Three hundred lodges of the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians were pitched fifty miles above Bent's Fort. They are at war with the Utes, and are going out the gold mines. Grass was yet very scarce in the valley. This retards the starting of emigration to Pike's Peak.

The indignation against Governor Stewart, of Missouri, and his abettors, concerning the railroad bills in the late Legislature was very great. Hanging and burning them in effigy were the order of the day.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.—*Milwaukee, April 5.*—The Court of Racine County has issued a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Sherman Booth, now in the custody of the United States, on the charge of inciting to the rescue of a fugitive slave, but the marshal refuses obedience.

DEATH OF JAMES K. PAULDING.—*New York, April 5.*—Hon. James K. Paulding, who was Secretary of the Navy, died yesterday at Tarrytown. The deceased was a distinguished writer and author, and died at an advanced age.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., April 2nd, 1860.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of the County of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville assembled,—the meeting was organized by calling Mr. James M. Wooten to the Chair, and appointing Z. M. Coston, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman—it being for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a County Convention for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to represent the County of Onslow in the next Legislature.

Col. L. W. Humphrey being called for, responded in a short, but appropriate address.

On motion, it was resolved that a Committee of one from each Captain's district be selected, and after due consultation, report to this meeting, whether, in their opinion, their district desired a Convention.

After a brief absence the Committee returned and reported to the Chairman (through Jasper Etheridge, Esq.,) their decision in favour of a Convention; whereupon, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. That there be primary meetings held in each district in the County, on the last Saturday in this month, and at the meetings so held, there be five delegates appointed in each district to represent said district in said Convention.

2d. That there shall be at least seven districts represented in said Convention, each by five delegates appointed by the primary or district meetings as aforesaid, otherwise no Convention to be held.

3rd. That the 23rd day of May next be the time, and at the Court House in Jacksonville, the place for holding said Convention—should any be held.

4th. That there be a Committee of three appointed in each district to make known the time, and explain the object of the primary or district meetings.

The Chairman then proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen as Committees of their respective districts:—

Stump Sound.—I. W. Hardison, W. H. Batson, Elisha Porter.

Lower South West.—John Shepard, B. E. Dixon, J. N. Gray.

Upper South West.—E. W. Ward, Stephen Dixon, Thos. J. Jarman.

Lower Richlands.—Christopher Stephens, John P. Cox, L. O. Henderson.

Upper Richlands.—F. D. Koonce, Harvey Cox, B. Southerlin.

Half Moon.—Robert White, D. E. Sandlin, Wm. E. Burns.

North East.—Jasper Etheridge, B. R. Henderson, John A. Coston.

White Oak.—James Mattocks, Thos. Henderson, Stephen Henderson.

Swansboro'.—Thos. B. Holland, R. S. McLane, W. J. Gibson.

Wolf Pitt.—Solomon Gornto, L. O. Fonvielle, R. G. Ward.

On motion of E. W. Fonvielle, Esq., it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication; and that the Newbern Progress and the Democratic papers in the 2nd Congressional District be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

J. M. WOOTEN, Chairman.

Z. M. COSTON, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Fayetteville.

According to the notice given a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the young Democracy was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, with a very respectable number of the old veterans to give encouragement to the young soldiers.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Major A. J. O'Hanlon, and the appointment of two Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of three was made to draft resolutions for the meeting. Messrs. Henry Mullins, Jas. C. McRae, J. C. Dobbin, and Robt. Sandford were called on in the interval and entertained all present with many excellent addresses from each. Mr. H. W. Horne gave in his allegiance to the Democratic party in a short but logical argument against *ad valorem*. Several other good speeches were made, after which the committee on resolutions reported the following.

That in view of the eminent necessity for the success of the democratic party and the efforts of the opposition for its injury, it is proposed to organize a Democratic Club for the Town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of uniting the party and defeating the allied enemy of whigs, black republicans and know nothings under the name of the "Opposition."

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the support of John W. Ellis, the democratic nominee for Gov. of North Carolina; and that we give our assent and hearty support to the platform of resolutions set forth by the Convention making said nomination.

Resolved, That confiding in the wisdom and sterling integrity ever displayed by the Democratic party in council, we pledge ourselves to support and sustain the candidate of the Charleston Convention, believing that he will be a man worthy of such distinction, and qualified to fill the eminent station of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognise as common enemies the "Opposition" of the South and the republicans of the North, and that our duty to the interests of the South, to our birth and nationality, our inheritance and our honor, demand our best effort to achieve the success of the democratic party.

Resolved, That as it is our firm and conscientious conviction, that the change as recommended by the recent Opposition convention at Raleigh, in the present system of taxation in North Carolina is impolitic and hurtful to the interests of the State; and in conjunction with our hostility to know nothingism, new-line whiggery and black republicanism, we oppose and repudiate their miserable hobby—*ad valorem*.

Resolved, That we call upon all good Democrats and all good men to join us in accomplishing the end set forth in the above resolutions.

Upon motion, it was agreed to give to the Chairman the authority to appoint a committee of five to make a Constitution and laws for the Club, and report officers for the same, and to call a meeting at his pleasure.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. J. O'HANLON, Chairman.

J. N. PRIOR, G. B. ATKINS, } Secretaries.

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.

March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

REESE'S PHOSOPHO-PERUVIAN
(OR MANIPULATED)
GUANO,

FOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and WHEAT, composed exclusively of

PERUVIAN GUANO, } one-half each.
SOMBRERO " }

Contains, Ammonia 8 per cent.; Phosphate Lime 55 per cent.

INTRODUCED 1856.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
March 27. Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!

AFTER REPEATED SOLICITATIONS from our numerous friends and patrons not to give up our *READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT*, we have ordered a new stock, expressly for our establishment, to suit this market, and we are now prepared to fit and suit all who may favor us with their patronage. We feel confident that our goods cannot be surpassed by any in market for quality and low prices. HEINS & DOMLER,

Proprietors of the Wilmington Civil and Military Tailoring Establishment and Clothing Store.

March 20th, 1860.

CATARACT
WASHING MACHINE,
Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!
INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

THE most simple, economical, and durable article offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of the day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. On turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, readily creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 *BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.*

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily at the Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

Feb. 28, 1860. 140&12-

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

FRIDAY, April 13th, 1860.

$360.000.

SORTEO NUMERO 634 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	
1 "	50,000	60 "	
1 "	30,000	153 "	
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result is known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.

Jan. 25th, 1860 120-1y

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine known and approved by all that have used it, now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the testimony in my possession shows, unsolicited certificates in addition to the temperance used in such quantities.

The dose must be adapted to the individual taking it, and judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your *Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, Summer Complaints, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and Ordinary Family Ills* be used successfully as an *HEADACHE*, (as it will cure SICK minutes, if two or three sands can testify) in *twenty* teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack, and their testimony is the following:

All who use it are giving

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS Cases Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but effective Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction in all cases where in use, has induced me to put them within the reach of all, as an experiment that different Cathartic is needed, such as *Depression, Pains in the Back and Loins, Sleeplessness, Pains in the over the whole body, Soreness* consequently, if neglected, sudden cold, which frequently results in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, Wasting Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Ache*, or *Weight in the Head*, all *Diseases, Worms in Children, Inflammation* a great *Purifier* of the *Blood*, and many other to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

Letter from the President.

His indignant Protest against the Loose and Disreputable Imputations embraced in the House Resolutions of Inquiry, and the Violation of the Constitutional Independence of the Executive.

The following letter was sent to the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 29th ult., by President Buchanan:

To the House of Representatives:

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the federal government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the fifth inst., and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words: "Resolved that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose (first) of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory;" (and 2d,) "also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof."

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution; because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in post-offices, navy yards, public buildings and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and the House as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide the appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the constitution has invested the House with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of the House as the House is of him. He is the only officer representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and to them alone, is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty; and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world: and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties. They have also conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both houses. In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill.

This participation in the performance of legislative duties between the co-ordinate branches of the government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them, in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other.—The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President.

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle before the world. In the result not only his removal from the presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would, in some degree, be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that "the Chief Justice shall preside." This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that "in case of the removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President."

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principles of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed "that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper." This petition was referred to the judiciary committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task.

No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge.—They were cross-examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and, what is of far greater importance, in view of the constitution and the principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the committee on the judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself to sustain his own accusations against me; and perhaps this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which this resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it.—The committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence," not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action" of the entire body "of Congress" itself, or any committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offense to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage, or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out, had any such existed.

Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry.

Since the time of the Star Chamber and of general warrants there has been no such proceeding in England.

The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consent to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the government, under the impeaching power, the House refuse to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolutions, under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States and of the several States require that he shall be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defense. There are other principles, which we might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offense. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the executive branch of the government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the government was to the aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the executive and judicial departments.

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself; and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity; and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this; because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now, when I have become "old and grey headed." I can declare before God and my country that no human being (with an exception scarcely worthy of notice) has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and, until recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket."

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate executive branch of the government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before *ex parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or a timid man rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good, which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the government; and, finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, 28th March, 1860.

The Tax on Negroes.

We have examined an extensive piece of jugglery which has lately been set forth by an opposition cotemporary and is a laughable piece of argument, considering that its author is reputed to be *sensible:*

"Without those facilities (railroads) it is perfectly manifest that slaves could not have been retained in the interior of North Carolina, (except the number requisite for domestic purposes,) in the face of the enormous prices elsewhere. That they have been retained, and even largely increased, is in a material degree owing to the internal improvements for which the taxes are to pay. And is there any reason why slaves should not pay a portion of the debt which has helped to *double their value* in the market?"

We have never before been able to imagine that slave property was increased in value by internal improvements, or the building of Railroads. The thing is an absurdity. The demand for the products of slave labor abroad, and the increase of the consumption of such products is manifestly the cause of the increase of a negro's value. We have here, a striking example of this in our own county—separated from the rest of humanity by a length of territory on one side, of 60, and on the other by some 50 miles. We have never until the last year or two been blessed with a railroad, and yet the price of negroes increased none the less.

To say that negro property is increased because of railroad facilities, is simply an absurdity, and though not intended, will certainly lead the people to belive a lie. Railroad improvements have had no more favorable effect in the increase of the value of negroes than our old cap. What are negroes worth in this State? Does any one presume to say that they are worth the price at which they are held? If he does, he is certainly egregiously in error. The price of negroes is governed by the price of cotton, and the demand for negro labor in other States makes them valuable in North Carolina. They are really one of our own staple products, as much as is cotton or turpentine, and we should as readily tax the planter for the amount of cotton annually raised upon his plantation, as we would the negro which he raises. As to the value of negroes in North Carolina, it is plain that they do not in fact come up to their market value, else why are so many North Carolina negroes sent to Mississippi and Alabama from this State, to hire? Certainly, because slave labor is not so profitable in this as in other States. Does the non-slaveholder expect to have his taxes lessened by this measure? Why, the thing is plain that they will be increased! No sooner would they accomplish their aim in taxing slaves than new projects of internal improvements would be opened up, and the debt of the State increased two-fold.

The Rutherfordton *Enquirer* came to hand to-day advocating an extensive railroad speculation, and assigning its reason for so doing, viz: that we are about to have an *ad valorem* taxation; and says, as the West has paid so much of the taxes already, it is but fair for the East to give them some money in return. The *Enquirer* has forgotten that the *East* have heretofore paid the bulk of the taxes; and that the West now demands of her to pay all!—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

There is a great deal of good sound sense in these remarks of the *Carolinian.*

THE KIND LITTLE GIRL.—A very poor man had a very good little girl. She had a fat, chubby, sweet face, and her cheeks looked like peaches when they are ripe. Her hair hung in ringlets all over her head, and some rich fathers would have made her look like a fairy with nice dresses and costly trinkets. But Lulu's father was poor, and her clothes were only decent; but she, sweet girl, was kind and good, which is better than to be rich. Riches have spoiled a great many little girls, but Lulu had no chance to be spoiled in this way.

One day she saw a lame old man going by, wretchedly clad, with a pack on his back. Lulu thought he must be cold or hungry, or need something to make him comfortable; so out she ran, without saying anything to her mother, and soon overtook the stranger.

"Man!" said she, "my father always gives poor folks something to eat; won't you come back and get some bread?"

The old man turned about as if he were surprised.—Perhaps he thought a bird of Paradise had just dropped down there and was singing. He was unused to such soft, sweet voices as that; and then her message was so kind and good.

Lulu thought the old man did not understand her because he stood and gazed upon her in silence. So she said again,

"My father always gives poor folks something to eat. Won't you go back with me and get some bread?"

The old man smiled—he could not help it. If he had felt cross, we doubt if the cross could have kept down that smile. He turned about, and Lula took his hand and led him to the house. What do you suppose her mother thought when she saw her daughter leading in that ragged stranger?

"Here, mother," said Lulu, "is a poor lame man who is hungry, won't you give him some bread?" Her mother looked pleased, and hastened to feed the stranger, while Lulu set him a chair close by the fire, and viewed him from head to foot, as if she thought he were Lazarus, as poor and good.

We need not tell you how long he stayed, nor what he said about Lulu when he went away. We are more concerned to know what our young readers will think and say about this kind little girl. Was it not a beautiful spirit that caused her to think of the beggar's wants? Ought not every boy and girl to be as thoughtful and kind? Remember the charming hymn,

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

"Little seeds of mercy,
Sown by youthful hands,
Grow to bless the nations
Far in distant lands."

Miss Hinckley, the American prima dona, had recently a great success in Amsterdam. She sang in the opera of Linda, in presence of the Queen of Holland, who came and took her by the hand, and thanked her for the great pleasure afforded by her singing. Her Majesty has spoken of the young vocalist very often, and says that she has been dreaming of her ever since, "she looked so pretty." At Utrecht she sang, and after the concert she was serenaded by the students, who came in a torchlight procession, and the lady was called out upon the balcony of her hotel and saluted with huzzas and fireworks. A banquet was also prepared in her honor. At Rotterdam, also, her success was brilliant.

In a Paris court the lawyer who was defending the author of a book on Democracy, which had been condemned, began to read some extracts from a modern book. The judge stopped him, saying he could not tolerate the reading of doctrines so subversive. "This book," said the lawyer, "is entitled, 'The Extinction of Pauperism,' and its author is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." The judge bit his lip, and told the advocate he might go on.

THE ONLY "UNION, CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY"—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

How Godfrey Horton Chose his Wife.

BY MARY E. CLARKE.

"Godfrey, old boy," said Henry Clayton, as he tilted back his chair, and put his feet on the mantlepiece, "when is the wedding to be?"

"Whose wedding?"

"Miss Laura Somers, or Jenny, which is it?"

"I do not know, I am sure."

"Now don't be mysterious, Godfrey; you know you are a most constant visitor and all 'our set' are talking about the match. Don't pretend you have not selected one of the sisters."

"How do you know either of them will have me?"

"Don't be absurd old boy. You, young, handsome, talented, and with a large fortune, need not be over bashful. Come, be frank which is the favorite sister?"

"Well, frankly then, Henry, I cannot tell you. I have visited the family for several months, as you know, but I cannot decide. Laura is certainly the handsomest, with her flashing black eyes and queenly manner; but Jenny seems, although the youngest, to be the most womanly and useful of the two. Yet, I cannot be sure of that. My entrance is the signal for cordial welcome and smiles, and, let me call at what hour I will, they are always well dressed, and apparently disengaged. To be sure, I always in the morning have to wait sometime before Laura is visible."

"Pop in unexpectedly and notice the internal economy."

"How can I? A card at the door will put any lady on her guard or even the notice of a gentleman visitor."

"Go there in disguise. As a washerwoman, for instance."

"Good! I will."

"Go there as a washerwom?" cried Clayton.

"Not exactly, but I will obtain admittance to a morning's privacy."

"Well let me know the result."

Laura and Jenny Somers were the only children of a widower, who, although in moderate circumstances, moved in very fashionable society. At the period of my short sketch, he was about to supply the lamented Mrs. Somers' place, after nearly ten years mourning, and, although a kind, indulgent parent, had no objection to his daughters' marriage, and, indeed, had told them so.—Laura, whose high spirits resented the probable supremacy of a step-mother, had already selected Godfrey Horton as her future husband; and Jenny, who was younger and gentler in spirit, tried to conquer a carefully concealed preference for the same purpose. All his attentions were ascribed by her to a brotherly regard, though every act of kindness or courtesy touched her very heart.

It was the morning after a large ball, and the sisters were in the breakfast room together. Laura, her glossy black hair pushed negligently off her face, with the rough tumbled braids of last evening elaborate coiffure gathered loosely into a comb, wearing a soiled wrapper, torn stockings, and presenting rather an alarming contrast to the brilliant ball-room coffe, was lounging on a sofa. Jenny, in a neat morning dress, with a large gingham apron, little white collar, and hair smoothly brushed into a neat knot was washing the breakfast dishes.

"There is an old man at the door with some artificial flowers," said the servant opening the dining room-door, "will you see him?"

"No," said Jenny.

"Yes," cried Laura, "send him up."

The servant departed to obey the last order.

In a few moments the old man came in. He was poorly clad, with a coarse blue cloak, which was much too large for him. His hair was white, and he wore a beard of the same snowy hue. Making a low bow, he placed the large basket he carried on a table, and opened it.

"I have a bunch of blue flowers here," he said, taking them from the basket; "that will just suit your golden hair, Miss," and he held them before Jenny.

"It was my sister who wished look at your flowers," said Jenny quietly.

"Yes bring them here," was Laura's imperious command.

The old man's eye followed Jenny, as she washed, wiped, and put away the dishes, swept the room, and dusted it, and then sat down beside Laura, who was still looking over the basket.

"See, Jenny, this scarlet bunch. Will it not be lovely, with a few dark leaves, to wear with my new silk?"

"But," whispered Jenny, "you can't afford it just now."

"Yes I can. Father gave me some money yesterday."

"To pay the last dry goods bill."

"Well, I can have that carried to my private account."

"O! Laura, I hate to hear you talk of that private account. It seems so much like cheating father."

"Nonsense! It will stand till I am married, and then I can easily save it out of my house-keeping money."

"I should not wish to marry in debt," said Jenny.

The old peddler looked earnestly at the sisters.

"You had better take this blue bunch, Miss," he said to Jenny. "If it ain't convenient to pay for it now, I will call again."

"No, I shall not take them."

"They are very becoming, Miss. Look in this glass."

They were becoming, mixing with the glossy golden hair, and setting off Jenny's dazzling complexion.

"I wish my hair was light," said Laura. "I should like to wear blue. Godfrey Horton said last night that forget-me-nots were his favorite flowers."

Jenny colored, and placing the bunch again in the basket, said, "Come, Laura, decide. You are keeping one waiting whose time probably is valuable;" then, passing a chair, she added, "Be seated, sir, you look tired."

"I am tired, indeed," was the reply.

"I will take the scarlet bunch, and these red camelias, and this white cluster," said Laura.

"But, sister, you cannot afford it."

"Yes I can. Godfrey Horton is rich."

The old man bit his lip.

"Think," said Jenny in a low tone, "if you love him, how much it will grieve him if he should discover this deceit."

"Nonsense! Well I'll tell you how to remedy it.—Lend me some money out of the housekeeping funds."

"So," thought the old man, "she is house-keeper.—Miss Laura always gave me to understand that was her post."

"Laura! Steal from my father?"

"Then don't preach."

"Miss Jenny," said a servant, entering at that moment, "the dinner has come."

Jenny left the room; and Laura still turned over the gay flowers, while the old man pointed out their various beauties, his eye in the meantime, running over the disordered hair, shabby dress, and lazy position, whilst he mentally contrasted them with Jenny's neat attire.

"Not decided yet?" said Jenny, returning after a short absence.

"No. Come here."

"I can't! Father has sent home a calf's head, and I am afraid to trust it entirely to Margaret. I must superintend the dinner, make a pudding, and the parlors must be dusted, and there is my white mulle to be finished."

"Before I would be the drudge you are!" cried Laura.

"Drudge! nonsense! I have plenty of time left for enjoyment, and father cannot have a comfortable house if some one does not superintend these things. When I marry, you may do it," and she laughed merrily.

"As if I should not marry first!" said Laura.—"There, I have chosen all I want."

"Shall I call again for the change?" said the pedler.

"I shall be happy to put the Misses Somers on my list of customers."

"Yes, call again."

So the peddler took up his basket, walked home, threw aside his wig, beard, and disguise and wrote an offer of his hand and heart to Miss Virginia Somers, which was accepted.

Laura Somers has two sources of profound speculation: One is, "Why did Godfrey Horton propose to Jenny instead of me?" The other, "I wonder why that old man never called to be paid for those exquisite flowers?"

The Philadelphia Ledger says of the anthracite coal tonnage that the excess on that of last year to the same time (March 16th) is over one hundred and forty thousand tons.

From the Richmond Dispatch.
Steam Fire Engine.

The first built in Richmond—Great Success.—Yesterday was a day of rejoicing for those of our citizens who feel the liveliest interest in the success of Richmond manufactures. Our people had been informed, from time to time, that Messrs. Ettinger & Edmond were building at their works a steam fire engine, and that when completed the public were to have the pleasure of seeing it. Yesterday morning we announced that the work was complete, and that the engine would be exhibited in Main street that afternoon. During the morning the office of Messrs. E. & E. was besieged with anxious inquirers as to the hour of exhibition; and at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hands in the establishment were ready to start with the "machine," scores of "outsiders" manned the ropes, and amidst the cheers of the multitude, aided to draw it to the fire-plug, near the corner of 12th and Main, when Capt. McCausland ordered a halt, and proceeded to make ready for a trial.

As soon as all the arrangements were completed, the fire was lighted, and in *ten* minutes thereafter the indicator showed that twenty pounds of steam pressure—enough to start the engine—had been generated. In *twelve* minutes the indicator marked thirty-five pounds of pressure, and in *fifteen* minutes, seventy pounds pressure, thus showing that even with new boilers and new machinery, a fire engine may be put to work in an incredibly short time.

At the word the engine commenced work, drawing its water from the plug, and after throwing a steady stream from an inch nozzle high above the flag-staff and eagle on the American Hotel, and entirely over all the surrounding buildings, threw the same stream down Main street *two hundred and fifteen feet* in a solid body, and scattering a heavy spray two hundred and forty feet. This test was so satisfactory in every respect, that not a man of the thousands that saw it who was not anxious to see the city own at least two; and we are not at all sure that enough money could not have been raised by private subscription, on the ground, to purchase the machine for public use and public safety.

Another test, however, was deemed necessary, and that was to see the engine draw its own water and play it out. The fire was accordingly extinguised, the ropes again manned, and the machine taken to 8th street bridge, to be tested from the basin, the immense throng that had assembled on Main street following it up. The "suction" being adjusted, and an inch and an eighth nozzle put on, steam was applied, and a solid stream was thrown a distance of *two hundred feet*, the spray scattering seventeen feet further, and this, too, whilst drawing its water.

The third test was with a nozzle full one inch and a half, from which the body of water was thrown *one hundred and forty* feet.

The fourth test was with two seven-eighth nozzles, both streams being thrown *one hundred and eighty-three feet.*

From this point the engine was taken to some of the Broad street plugs, and we have no doubt performed equally well there, though we did not see it.

This engine was designed by Mr. Alexander McCausland, and constructed under his superintendence at the works of Messrs. Ettinger & Edmond, of this city, where we hope that hundreds of others will be built. She has one steam cylinder, nine inches in diameter and fifteen inches stroke—two brass pumps, 3¼ inches in diameter and 15 inches stroke, being equal to one pump of five inches in diameter—and an upright tubular boiler, 163 tubes, 1½ inch in diameter. The boiler is cased with Russian iron, and mounted with brass bands, highly polished. The air vessel is of copper, with polished brass bands. She has patent axles, case-hardened, and her springs are cast-steel, polished. The engine is furnished with steam and vacuum gauges, of Allen's patent, plated with silver. The steam pipes are covered with brass, and her lantern is of colored cut glass.

The weight of the engine is 6,000 pounds—and with water in the boiler 6,500 pounds. Mr. McCausland contracted to build it for $3,500, and guaranteed it to throw water an average distance of 180 feet, through an one inch nozzle; and a maximum distance of 210 feet through the same size nozzle.

On behalf of the gentleman for whom Mr. McCausland had the engine built, and who had contracted to furnish it to the Russian Government, Thomas Dodamead, Esq., acted as judge in the trial made, and after careful examination of the work, and the strict measurement of her capacity, as far as exhibited, unhesitatingly declared that the contract was complied with in every respect, and that the engine far exceeded its requirements.

We cannot close our hasty notice without congratulating Messrs. Ettinger and Edmond on their great success, and Capt. McCausland for the enterprise he has manifested in being the pioneer in steam fire engine construction in Richmond.

The engine will leave here for the North in the course of a few days, and will be exhibited in Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, from each of which places orders will be received if offered.

STORY OF A SHOE-BUCKLE.—A recent notice of James T. Woodbury's name, in connection with a temperance anecdote, brought to our mind, among other things, a certain pair of these old-fashioned shoe-buckles, of which we are tempted to speak.

Mr. Woodbury, in connection with Daniel Webster, had procured from Congress a pension for the Widow Leighton, the aged relict of Captain Isaac Davis, who fell at the head of the Action "Minute-men" at the Old North Bridge in Concord, Massachusetts, in the first armed resistance made to British oppression in America. Mrs. Leighton would insist that Mr. Woodbury should receive some sort of pay for his efforts on her account. Resisting, however, any such idea, but disposed to humor her wish, he finally said to her, that "if she had anything of Davis's which he could put among his collection of mementos of the Revolution, he would be most happy to receive it." She arose, tottered to an old chest, and took from the bottom of it a pair of shoe-buckles. "These," said she, "I have sacredly kept from the day they were taken from my husband's feet, the 19th day of April, 1776. They are the only article of his which I have retained. Though I meant never to part with them, I am glad to give them now to you. That appearance of rust on them is Mr. Davis's blood. They were bespattered with it as it spouted from his heart, through which, you know, he was shot, at the Old North Bridge. They have never been wiped since."

She could say no more. That they both wiped their tears for the unwiped buckles we need not add, possibly you may be doing the same thing. How important, often, in the connections of history, are accidents apparently the most trival?

When, some seven years ago, Mr. Woodbury was pleading in the legislature of Massachusetts for aid to build the "Acton Monument"—and many of the members with "peace principles" as to think it wrong even to commemorate the battles of the Revolution—and he was likely to fail in his object through the general opposition, he sent to the speaker's desk these shoe-buckles, stating their history at the same time, and requesting the speaker to take them in his hands. "The touch of them, sir, will do you good. They have an eloquence that can be felt. Circulate them now, if you please, sir, through the house. It will do the 'peace men' good, also, to touch them. There is patriotic blood on them, sir, and a virtue in them to stir the patriotic blood, if there be any, in every gentleman's heart. I wish them to circulate, sir, and I will say no more. Like the 'poor, dumb mouths' of a Cæsar's wounds I bid them speak for me."

If the spirit of '76 had been discharged on the house, like galvanism from a battery, the effect could not have been more thrilling. The "peace men" said, "You are wrong, Mr. Woodburry, but we shall vote the appropriation, notwithstanding." They did so, and the monument in question towers on the Acton Common, not less to show the issue often of an unintended trifle than the noblest results of the most determined virtues.—COLLEGE ECHO.

Cleanliness is carried to a greater length in Holland than in any other country. To keep the cows clean when placed in the barn, their tails are wrapped in brown paper and put upon a shelf behind them.

Pretty excuse for a wife to have: The treasure which we value most, we *hide.*

The Marin Steamers.

The *Trait d'Union* states, on the authority of a letter from the American Consul at Havana to the Commander of the American vessel of war, the Savannah, under date of February 23, that Marin had purchased, or hired, under the eyes and with the knowledge of the Cuban authorities, four steamers, named the Democracy, Marques of Havana, Union and Messe; that they were speedily to leave for the Mexican waters, aiming first for Vera Cruz and then for Tampico; and that they would leave port under the Spanish flag, and hoist the Mexican on reaching the open sea. Miramon was evidently awaiting their arrival, in order to commence operations against Vera Cruz.

On the 24th of February, President Juarez issued a circular to the Provincial governors, announcing, the fact that the opposing faction had sought aid in Cuba, and that their act could only be considered treason.—"Those who stigmatize us traitors," says the proclamation to the soldiers, "because we have made a treaty with the United States, which cedes no territory and affects in no way the national sovereignty, have themselves made an infamous compact with the old tyrants of their country; they have obtained, by means of this compact, permission to arm, in the harbor of Havana, a ridiculous squadron, and they hope with its aid to conquer Vera Cruz, which has gloriously repelled the foreigner, and which will only yield when in ruins, to superior arms and a force five time as strong as its own."

[OFFICAL CIRCULAR.]
MEXICAN REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF WAR AND MARINE,
VERA CRUZ, Feb. 25, 1860.

His Excellency, the Constitutional President, having learned that the Ex-Officer, M. Thomas Marin, is arming in the port of Havana, a small squadron, for the purpose of attacking the ports of the nation in the Gulf of Mexico, and affording succor to the rebel faction, thus aiding in the destruction of the institutions of the Republic, and whereas, the aforesaid Marin, as well as others who form part of his crew, have illegally kept the patent of service, although they have been stricken from the Navy roll, according to law, as deserters and refugees,—and, considering, finally, that the vessels which compose their squadron, whatever flag may pretend to cover them, neither can nor ought to be recognized as having any legal authority, his Excellency declares that *the aforesaid vessels are to be regarded and treated as pirates by the national ships, and by those of friendly powers*—Mexico refusing from this day henceforward, all responsibility for injuries which they may inflict under the flag of the Republic. God and Liberty!

Leading Events in the Lives of Eminent Americans.

Under this head the American Plaindealer is giving, from time to time, brief sketches of eminent Americans, living and dead. To the student these sketches must be particularly valuable, as there can be no doubt as to their reliability, and it might be well to cut them out for future reference:

WEBSTER, *Daniel.*—Born of obscure parents in a poor but honest town in New Hampshire. Member of Congress several years, and author of Webster's Dictionary and Elementary Spelling Book. Was constitutionally opposed to treating, and died at Marshfield on the Androscroggin River a few years since. He was a man of ability. Even the Old Line Whigs of Boston will admit that.

SCOTT, *Winfield.*—Born in Ireland, in the interior of Germany, in 1776—which fact accounts for his passionate love for the sweet accent of the latter country, and the rich brogue of the former. Wrote Lady of the Lake, Ivanhoe, etc., and was in the the Mexican War. Also participated in several prize fights, which secured for him the familiar appellation of "Scotty." In 1852 he ran against Gen. F. Pierce, of N. H., and was so seriously jarred by the collission that he had to lay off for awhile in one of the military hospitals he established just before the campaign commenced. He is at present in the army, and employs his leisure moments in writing for the New York Clipper and Atlantic Monthly.

BUCHANAN, *J.*—Born in Pennsylvania. Has played many prominent parts on the political stage, and for the last two years has been playing h—l in Washington City. Unmarried and partial to rye.

PARKER, *Theodore.*—Born in Maine and keeps a drinking house in Boston, which is known as "Parker's." Mr. P's cock-tails are not excelled.

TAYLOR, *Zachary.*—Born in Virginia, and was in the Mexican war. Founded Taylor's celebrated ice-cream saloon in New York, and also invented Taylor's Corn Shucker.

BEACH, *Moses Y.*—Established the New York Sun, for some time was called "the son of a Beach," and the phrase is now one of the most popular and common in our language.

SEWARD, *W. H.*—Wholesale dealer in liquors, Auburn, N. Y. Author of the Irresponsible Conflict.—Wants to lease the premises now occupied by Jas. Buchanan, at Washington. Has been much in public life and always drew his salary promptly. Is a particular friend of Thurlow Weed, whence arose the expression "he uses the Weed."

BRYANT, *Wm. C.*—Wrote Thanatopsis and several other favorite ballads, the success of which induced him to establish an Ethiopian Opera Troupe in New York, under the name of Bryant's Minstrels. His essence of Old Virginia had a great run.

A Trade, a Fortune.

If parents would consider the welfare and happiness of their children, they would choose the virtuous mechanic, farmer, or honest trader, as companions and helpmates, instead of the rich, who, aside from their income, have no means of subsistence.

How often does this question arise, and from religious parents too, in choosing companions and suitors for their daughters. "Is he rich?" If the daughter answers. "Yes, he is rich he is a gentleman, neat in his dress, and can live without work," the parents are pleased.

Not many years ago, a Polish lady, of Plebian birth, but of exceeding beauty and accomplishment, won the affections of a young nobleman, who having her consent, solicited her from her father in marriage, and was refused. We may easily imagine the astonishment of the nobleman.

"Am I not," said he, "of sufficient rank to aspire to your daughter's hand?"

"You are undoubtedly of the best blood of Poland."

"And my fortune and reputation, are they not—"

"Your estate is magnificent and your conduct irreproachable."

"Then having your daughter's consent should I expect a refusal?"

"This, sir," the father replied, "Is my only child, and her happiness is the chief concern of my life. All the possessions of fortune are precarious: what fortune gives, at her caprice she takes away. I see no security of independence and comfortable living of a wife but one; in a word, I am resolved that no one shall be the husband of my daughter who is not at the same time master of a trade?"

The nobleman bowed and retired silently. A year or two afterwards the father was sitting at the door, and saw approaching the house, wagons laden with baskets, and at the head of the cavalcade a person in the dress of a basket maker. And who do you suppose it was?—The former suitor of his daughter; the nobleman had turned basket maker. He was now master of a trade, and brought the wares made by his hand for inspection, and a certificate from his employer in testimony of his skill.

The condition being fulfilled, no farther obstacle was opposed to the marriage. But the story is not yet done. The Revolution came; fortunes were plundered, and lords were scaterred as chaff before the four winds of heaven. Kings became beggars, some of them teachers; and the noble Pole supported his wife, and her father in the infirmities of age, by his basket-making industry.

SALES OF COTTON—CASH VS. Credit.—We have received a communication from a merchant in this city advocating the restoration of credit sales on cotton. It is but a short time since that we advocated the present system, and we differ entirely from our correspondent in the views he expresses as to credit sales making our market a larger one for the sale of cotton. Parties out South will not consign their cotton to Boston, to be sold on six months credit, while New York gives cash returns.—*Boston Bulletin.*

K. G. C.—The new folks of K. G. C. held a public meeting on Tuesday evening last in Montgomery, at which Gen. Bickley, the grand Metrophant of the order, made a speech.

Gen. Bickley is thus reported in the Montgomery *Mail:*

The K. G. C, or order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, he said was organized as early as in the year 1854, and was originally intended to advance and subserve the interests of the Southern States. The name, he admitted was one savoring of romance, but he thought that the name of an association was not always an index to its character, and he cited that of the Native American party of this country as an example. The title of knighthood he claimed had long existed within the limits of our country, it being embodied in a degree of the most honorable fraternity of Free Masons, as well as among certain partisans of colonial times, who were designated by the title of "Knights of the Horse Shoe." He denied that the age of chivalry had entirely passed away, for it not only existed, but it was universally recognized amon the children of the "sunny South."

The General, after alluding to the attitude of the North and South relative to the question of negro slavery, and avowing himself to be a Union man as long as the Federal compact was respected and sustained, proceeded to give a brief outline history of the organization at the head of which he stood, from the time of its birth to the present. He briefly narrated his various conferences with the two contending powers in Mexico—incidentally giving a vivid sketch of the terrible state of government within its borders. He mentioned the fact that he had originally been induced to make a contract with the Miramon or Church faction; but the recognition of the Juarez or Liberal party by the United States Government, had compelled him to espouse the cause of that party in order to avoid a collision with his own countrymen—an event which he had resolved should never occur.

The organization of K. G. C., he remarked, embraced a numerous membership within the limits of Mexico itself, consisting of many of the influential and wealthy citizens, whose only hope for a stable and permanent government lay in the intervention of foreign arms and intellects.

He claimed that this work of Amiricanising Mexico belonged of right and of necessity to the people of the South, whose interests would be most closely touched by it. It was a country remarkably adapted to the production of those articles wherein consists the wealth and supremacy of the South, and when the doors were once thrown open he was unwilling to believe that Southern men would stand passively by and see the richest country the sun ever shone upon, overrun and peopled by their Northern rivals.

He stated that the object of his present visit to Alabama was a double one—embracing that of raising men and means to arm, equip, and transport them to the scene of action. He remarked that Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Maryland, and other Southern States, had responded in the most substantial manner—in all of which States he had from one to two regiments prepared for the field at twenty-four hour's notice. He expected Alabama to give him two regiments of her brave sons, and at least the amount of money required to place them upon the soil of Mexico,—and if the response was as prompt as he was led to anticipate, many days would not elapse before the drums and cannons of the K. G. C. would resound before the walls of the city of Mexico.

He had at all events pledged his assistance to the Liberal party of that unh

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Letters from an Honest Slaveholder to an Honest Abolitionist—No. 12.

Dear Sir:—In your denunciation of Slavery, you frequently speak of its dire effects on the white man as well as the slave, and sometimes quote a passage from Mr. Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia" to prove that you are right. Well, it is rather a difficult position for me, to try to prove to you that I am just as clever as you are; but I have no doubt that I believe it, and am honest at least in that opinion. I will try to show you that we are not yet savages—if we are slaveholders. Now, pecuniarily, slavery has not damaged the whites of the South, as from the census we (taking all slaveholders and non-slaveholders) will compare favorably, in the matter of average wealth, with any community in the world. And again, from the same certain evidence, you will discover that wealth is more equally distributed at the South than among any other prosperous people in the world. Talk as you will about the *Slavocracy*, we have fewer millionaires, and yet a greater number of independently rich individuals than you can show in any equal population of your free States. So that by some sort of process (the philosophy of which I shall not stop to discuss,) slavery keeps us all independent, and yet will not let any of us get too rich.

It acts upon two classes among us, the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder, and very differently. If I was called to say under oath which class was benefitted most by the "institution," I think I should be compelled to say the non-slaveholder. Why? I will tell you. The white man is elevated by the fact that the negro is a slave. The poorest of the former race feels within him that he is immeasureably elevated above the whole negro population, and this very consciousness makes him a man. Your poorest laborer is elevated above nothing, save the brutes. If he is at the bottom of the ladder of his race, he can look down upon nobody beneath him; whereas, with us, he has four millions of laborers still far beneath him. What is the effect? He is met as an equal by the highest. He is invited to any fireside, and sits at any table without feeling condescension in his host, or the host feeling contamination in his guest. He is recognized everywhere by all acquaintances, and his hand presses many soft gloves. How does he fare with you? Does your neighbor's coachman ever sit at your table? How often has your own ever eaten bread over which he heard you ask a blessing?—Would you give your seat in church to your lady's maid? Come and see how Southern men act towards the poorest clad white female.

"Labor is not honorable among you," you will say. A great mistake, my friend. Now I will tell you, certain kinds of labor are considered beneath a white man's attention, because slaves perform them entirely—I mean menial labor, and I will tell you a fact about you, also, which is, that native born Americans consider such offices beneath them. Hence your dependence upon foreigners, and hence also the strong native American feeling, which was made the touchstone of a great party within a few years past. Don't be ashamed of the truth. You can't expect as an equal the man who cleans your boots, and grooms your horse, and bows at your bidding. You think it is because he is an Irishman; but it is a great mistake, my friend. If he had seen light first in Connecticut valley, or amid the Green Mountains, it would be just the same. You feel that he is not your equal, and the truth is that he is not, so long as he occupies this relative position. Constitutions may say to the contrary, laws may declare so, politicians may harangue so, but your own heart tells you it is not so. And hence the strong effort to disfranchise them. No such feeling exists at the South, because the white man, —American or Irishman—is a free man indeed. I could elaborate this idea, but mark what I say—the non-slaveholder at the South is the strongest friend of slavery.

Yours, "GEORGIA."

CHARLESTON AND THE CONVENTION.—We are gratified to learn that the citizens of Charleston are themselves very indignant at the high charges to which strangers who visit the city, will be subjected. The press of the city has not expressed one word of disapprobation. To an out-sider it would appear otherwise than that there was general acquiescence. From a friend who has ample opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the feeling among the citizens, we learn with pleasure that they are very indignant at the exactions which will be practised upon strangers during the Convention. It is not fair, we must admit, that a time-approved reputation for hospitality which the citizens of Charleston have enjoyed, should be lost by the cupidity of a few men, who are not Charlestonians. But still, although we may understand this, yet, outside of the State, where the matter will not be viewed aright, the reputation of the city will be much injured. We do sincerely regret that Charleston was chosen as the place of meeting. For we are sorry to see its name sullied just as this critical period in its existence.

The greatest exaction is the charge of $250 per day for the Institute Hall. The charge has never before ranged above $75, yet $250 has been charged the Convention, simply because there is no other hall suitable for the purpose.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

THE GREATEST DUEL ON RECORD.—An old Mississippian furnishes the following to the Woodville (Miss.) Republican:

The famous duel in which forty or more gentlemen were engaged, in 1828, is still remembered in Natchez. Col. Jim Bowie, the famous fighter and inventor of the knife which bears his name, used to spend a great deal of his time in Natchez. He was challenged by a gentleman of Alexandria, La., whose friends to the number of twenty or more, accompanied him to Natchez to see fair play, knowing Bowie was a desperate man, and had his own friends about him. All parties went upon the field. The combatants took their places in the centre, separated from their friends in the rear, or enough not to endanger them with their balls.—Behold the battle array thus: Twenty armed Louisianians fifty yards behind their champion and his seconds and surgeon, and opposite them, as far behind Bowie and his seconds and surgeon, twenty armed Mississippians. Behold the heights of Natchez thronged with spectators, and a steamer in the river rounded to, its decks black with passengers, watching with a deep interest the scene. The plan of fight was to exchange shots twice with pistols, and to close with knives, Bowie being armed with his own terrible weapon. At the first fire both parties escaped. At the second the Louisianian was too quick and took advantage of Bowie, who waited the word. At this Bowie's second cried "foul play!" and shot the Louisianian dead. The second of the latter instantly killed the slayer of his principal. Bowie drove his knife into this man. The surgeons now crossed blades, while, with loud battle cries, came on the two parties of friends, the light of battle in their eyes. In a moment the whole number were engaged in a fearless conflict. Dirks, pistols and knives were used with fatal effect, until one party drove the other from the field. I do not know how many were killed and wounded in all, but it was a dreadful slaughter. Bowie fought like a lion, but fell covered with wounds. For months he lingered at the Mansion House before he fully recovered.

TOUCHING INSTANCE OF A DOG'S LOVE.—Many months since, James Johnson, a German grocer, was detected in buying stolen goods from a slave, knowing the same to be stolen. This constituted a felony, and he was committed to jail to answer. During his incarceration, a little dog, who refused to abandon his master when all others had forsaken him, visited him every day. About noon the faithful brute would appear at the prison, and, waiting a chance, when the ponderous iron door was flung open, he would rush in, and lick his master's hand through the iron grating. Last October, Johnson obtained bail and fled. Since that time the dog has gone to the jail nearly every day in search of the master he will probably never see again. Yesterday he obtained access to the prison, and, failing to meet the one he sought, the poor brute retraced his steps slowly and in a melancholy mood.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS TO LONDON AND HAVRE IN SEVEN DAYS.—The New York *Evening Advertiser* says: We learn from Mr. Stoker, the European and American private dispatch agent of this city, that on Tuesday, the 6th inst., his correspondents at New Orleans sent their telegraphic dispatches to him by the National Line, arriving here at noon, and that the same messages, with others from this city, were then forwarded to his agent at St. Johns, N. F., in season to be placed on board the steamer *Prince Albert*, for Galway, at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, from which latter city the dispatches were telegraphed to Liverpool, London and Havre, and delivered to their several addresses before noon on Tuesday, the 13th—thus accomplishing the whole distance from New Orleans to London and Havre inside of seven days.

CAPITAL CUT FOR A CONDUCTOR.—A railroad conductor having insulted a lady passenger, she said, indignantly, that the company which owned that road would not receive another dollar of her money. "How ?" said the conductor; "how can you manage it?"—Hereafter," replied the lady, "instead of buying a ticket at the office, I shall pay my fare to you."

Some few evenings since, 71 "grass widows," residing ound Elkhart, Indiana, gave a ball, and invited their ale friends. No ladies who were not "grass widows" ere admitted, and the fun ran high until morning.

Gen. Jose de la Concha, late Captain General of uba, has been killed in Spain in a duel with the Mar- is Pezuela.

FRED DOUGLAS says that he could "hang upon the erest of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin for hours." He could g upon something much more substantial by visiting rginia.

A View of the English Parliament.

A London letter contains a very interesting description of the English Parliament in session, for which the following will give our readers a fair idea of the scene:

The American Minister has the privilege of issuing daily two tickets for each house, and these, with proper impartiality, are given to American citizens in the order in which they are applied for, and handed to the doorkeeper, after having been sent in and countersigned "admit the holder." But the simpler process of obtaining admission is by some means to obtain a pass directly from a member, and those who have no acquaintances in the House to whom they can send for one, may always get it by giving a shilling to one of the porters about the door, who will soon return with the necessary document.

A little before four o'clock, the hour for the opening of the House, persons holding tickets for the gallery the only part to which strangers are admitted) are allowed to pass into a waiting room, where they remain till four o'clock, when they file up stairs in the order in which they entered, exhibiting their passes several times on the way, and reaching the gallery door, are finally admitted by the guardian. So yon see it is something of an operation to get into the gallery of the House of Commons.

I went in with the crowd at four o'clock, and secured a good seat in the corner of the gallery, where I had an excellent view of the House. The strangers' gallery is on the opposite side from the Speaker's chair, the hall being in the form of a parallelogram. On either side are the members' galleries, where they come up to snooze and lounge during the prosy and uninteresting debate. Opposite, and above the Speaker's chair, is the reporters' gallery, where fifteen gentlemen of the craft were sitting, plying their pencils at a rapid rate. Back of this, but entirely separated from it by a net-work of wire which reaches to the ceiling, is the ladies' gallery. Imprisoned behind this, the fair ones can catch but a faint glimpse of the body of the House, and I should suppose could hear nothing at all; and certainly they are not in a position to influence, by their smiles or frowns, any of the members.

Such is the upper part of the hall. Below, where the members sit, the benches are ranged lengthwise, rising on each side, with an aisle between them ten or twelve feet wide, dividing the ministerial from the opposition party. At the end of this aisle is the Speaker's chair, or rather box, for it resembles an old fashioned watch-box with the door open, more than anything else I could think of. The Speaker, without any hammer, (with us the connection between Speaker and hammer seems inseparable,) but dressed in a long black robe, and a full, flowing, powdered wig, sits in it, and before him, with similar robes, but wigs of not quite so great length, sit the Clerk and his two assistants. The members are ranged on the benches on either side—the ministerial party on the right, and the opposition on the left of the Speaker. The members sit with their hats on, taking them off, however, when rising to speak. Foreigners, and Englishmen in particular, have amused themselves to no little extent with their descriptions of the scenes in our House of Representatives, and have described members as sitting with their legs over their tables, and in other equally elegant positions. The members of the House of Commons have no tables before them, but they certainly do lounge upon their benches quite as much as I have ever seen our Representatives on theirs.

When I entered the gallery the members were presenting petitions from their constituents, and the documents were all duly "tabled," or rather, I should say, "bagged," for they were put into a large black bag which hung on the side of the Clerk's desk, and which, as fast as it became full, was carried off and replaced by an empty one. By the time this prosy business was over it was getting late, and I began to look about me to see where the chandeliers were with which the hall was to be lighted. There were none in sight, and not even a burner of any description presented itself to assist in solving the problem of how the house was to be illuminated, when suddenly a flood of mellow, softened light fell upon the faces of the members below, and, looking to the ceiling, I saw whence it came. The ceiling is of translucent stained glass, and above it are the lights, and the effect of this arrangement is to light up sufficiently the whole house without any glare.

When the usual preliminary business had been completed, a member of the opposition asked Lord John Russel for some additional information upon the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Here, you know, the Cabinet is directly confronted with the people's representatives, and sit each evening in the House of Commons ready to answer any question which may be put to them. Lord John rose to reply, and the House, which up to that time had been a little noisy, became hushed and still. Lord John Russell is a little man, with a head almost entirely bald, and a little grey whiskers. He was dressed in a suit of black, displaying no shirt bosom, and, from the distance at which I saw him, I should say that he looked rather "seedy." He speaks slowly and without any gesticulation, and no attempt at oratory, but in a plain, straightforward manner, proceeded to explain and defend the course which the cabinet had taken on the Savoy question. He was listened to with great attention, the silence only being broken by the occasional "hear," "hear," from the administration side.

When he had finished, some member of the opposition made a few remarks, attacking the doctrine of the right of popular sovereignty, and of the people to decide upon their form of government, as maintained by the English Cabinet in the case of Central Italy, and put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, why the same doctrine was not good as applied to the Ionian Islands? This, of course, drew down a "hear" from the opposition, and Palmerston rose to reply. For a man over seventy, he is certainly finely preserved, and in his dress, which was scrupulously neat, and his general bearing, involuntarily brought up to my mind's eye Dickens' "Model of Deportment." Lord Palmerston is portly, and florid, with a head nearly smooth, and gives but little sign of age when speaking, except a slight tottering, or shaking of the legs. His voice is firm and pleasing, and his manner much moore agreeable than that of Lord John's.—He commenced by putting down with a very plain answer the opposition member who had attempted to badger him about the Ionian Island, by simply stating that the parallel did not hold good as the monarchs of Central Italy had abanonded their people and left them without a government, while England had not yet run away from the Ionian Islands. He spoke for nearly an hour, eloquent and to the point, and when he closed there was a hushed murmur of applause. He was followed on the other side by Disraeli, whom I shall leave for a future letter.

Having heard considerable of English oratory, my impression is that so far as elegance of expression, brilliancy and magnetic effect are concerned, the celebrated English speakers do not equal ours. Their speeches read better than they sound, while with most of our speakers I believe the opposite to be the case. They are more thorough in the examination of the subjects in hand.—Superficial gaudiness will not make statesmen in England.

"Not Religionsly Educated."—The *Christian Observer*, speaking of the prayer of the Jewish Rabbi Raphall in Congress, says:

The Rabbi is spoken of as a very affable and pleasant, as well as learned man. One of the Editors of the "Presbyterian Witness" says, that "in 1849 we crossed the Atlantic on the same vessel with Dr. Raphall, then on his way to this country. It was proposed one day by an Englishman, that we ask him to give his opinion, as a Rabbi, in regard to the lawfulness of slavery, as determined by the Old Testament or law of Moses." We were struck with his reply. He said the Scriptures sanctioned slavery, and then added: "There are those who do not believe in the lawfulness of slavery, *but they are persons who have not been religiously educated.*"

DIPTHERIA.—The following extract from a private letter, written by a lady in Edinburg, to a friend in this country, referring to the treatment of diptheria, by which disease she had lost a daughter, may be of interest to medical men:

If you hear of any one being so attacked warn their friends against depletion. On the contrary, Battley's liquor chinchona (Peruvian bark) and Port wine inwardly, and the whitish spots that appear on the tonsils to be touched with a camal's hair brush dipped in tincture cinchona, one ounce acid-nitrici, twenty drops—as often as the film re-appears.

REQUISITION GRANTED.—The Tipton (Iowa) Advertiser of the 22d ult. says that Governor Kirkwood has issued his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Barclay Coppie, a second application having been made to him, accompanied by the proper papers. "This," says the Advertiser, "is shutting the door after the horse is stolen, so far as the taking of Copic is concerned, for he has long since left the State, and is now in a safer country."

An old Scotch law of 1228 enacted that any young woman might have the power one year in four to choose for herself any man whom she might like for a husband, and the penalty of refusal on the part of the man was a heavy fine. Perhaps as this is leap year some who have not as yet entered into any connubial arrangement might do well to avail themselves of the privilege.

Boston Post.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5th, 1860.

At the election held here yesterday, Sprague was elected GOVERNOR by about fifteen hundred.

BOSTON, MASS., April 5th, 1860.

Sanborn, the contumacious Senate Committee witness, has been arrested and discharged by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1860.

The steamship Kangaroo, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., arrived here this morning.

The sales of cotton for the previous three days reached 21,000 bales. The market closed dull, but quotations were generally unchanged. Breadstuffs were firm; Provisions dull.

Consols for money closed at 94⅝ a 94¾; for account, 94⅝ a 94¾.

The Pope has excommunicated Victor Emmanuel.

Austria refuses to re-open diplomatic relations with Sardinia.

The annexation of Savoy is definitely settled by treaty.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 6th, 1860.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Homestead bill was discussed. The House passed the anti-Polygamy bill by a majority of 53.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—*St. Louis, April* 2.—At the municipal election held in this city to-day the republicans carried five wards and the democrats three, for councilmen. There were no party nominations in the other two wards, from which the independent candidates are elected.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN.—*Detroit, April* 2.—A number of cities in this State held a municipal election to-day. The republicans elected their candidates for mayor in Detroit, Adrian, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Flint, Cold Water and Hudson. In Owasso, Ypsilanti, Niles and Pontiac, the democratic candidates for mayor were elected.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—*Portland*, April 3.—Joseph Howard, democrat, was chosen mayor here to-day by 48 majority over Mr. Jewett, the republican candidate. The democrats elected four out of seven aldermen, and 12 out of 21 councilmen.

FROM HAVANA.—*New Orleans*, April 2.—The steamship Habana, from Havana, on the 30th ult., arrived at this port this evening.

The markets generally without change.

The excitement about the capture of the steamers under Com. Marin, still continued. It was reported that an agent of Miramon is in the city making arrangements for supplies, ammunition, &c.

FOOT RACE AT NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, April* 2.—The foot race which came off yesterday for $5,000 a side, was won by the "Unknown," who distanced his competitor ten feet. Schultz was ahead in the first 800 yards. The time made was 18½ seconds. Another $10,000 race is proposed, to take place at Louisville.

TERRIBLE MUTINY ON BOARD OF A COOLIE SHIP—THIRTY COOLIES KILLED.—*Boston, March* 24.—The ship Norway, of New York, whilst on her voyage from Macao to Havana, with 1,000 Coolies on board, was the scene of a terrible munity, resulting in the death of 30 Coolies, and 90 of them being wounded. The fight lasted the whole night, when the Coolies yielded. The Captain's wife and two daughters, and a lady passenger and child were on board. Both the latter died of fright.

COTTON.—The movement in England in relation to Cotton, must ever possess a strong interest in this country, the more especially as the increase of the staple in India is just now beyond all precedent. According to information from Bombay, the exports of Cotton, last year, to Europe, were six hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and five bales, being an increase over the preceding year's exports of two hundred and eighty six thousand three hundred and fifty-two bales. There were also exported from Bombay to China, in 1859, one hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and sixteen bales. The total exports of Cotton from Bombay alone, last year, were seven hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-one bales, against four hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven bales in 1858! Calculating the price of Surat Cotton in Liverpool at eight cents a pound, the raw Cotton export trade of India, passing through Bombay, is worth twenty-five millions of dollars annually!

Then the Cotton from Africa is turning out well, and largely augmenting under the patronage of Manchester. Mr. Laird has just stated to the Cotton Supply Association of Liverpool, that gins and presses alone were wanted to procure plenty of clean Cotton from the Niger District, as the raw material there is abundant. The clean Cotton, which in Africa cost him from two to four cents per pound, was valued by the Association at fourteen cents. This information can hardly fail to prove interesting to our Southern readers, especially when it is remembered that the consumption of Cotton in England has increased more than one-third sixteen years. Last year England was supplied within one million eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight bales, weighing one billion one hundred and ninety-two millions of pounds.—*Philadelphia Ing.*

Boler Discomfited.

The Detroit Free Press says the negro convention to take action on recent newspaper attacks on the Canada fugitives, was held in a dilapidated old building, in Sandwich, Ca., on the 6th inst. The colored folks of two countries collected and made an attempt to proceed to business, but their proceedings were interrupted by a fight between two colored clergymen, who fell into a dispute on some knotty theological topic, and came to sturdy blows. The combatants were the Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the Zion Society at Windsor, and the Rev. Mr. Boler, of Philadelphia, a distinguished colored divine, who had come all the way from the Quaker City to attend the Convention. The Rev. Jones "sailed in" unexpectedly, and delivered a scientific "one, two" on Rev. Boler's nose, bringing the claret. The Rev. Boler retaliated by getting in a stumper on the Rev. Jones' breadbasket, which the Convention, now deeply interested, pronounced foul. Loud cries of "Butt him, Jones, butt him," emanated from the audience, acting upon which the Rev. Jones doubled up and planted the top of his skull in the Rev. Mr. Boler's abdomen with fearful effect. The downfall of Philadelphia caused a shout of triumph from the spectators, which was cut short by an artful dodge on the part of the Rev. Boler, who shut himself up like a jack-knife, and opened with such velocity that the collision tripped up the Rev. Jones and brought him down, where, with his head "in chancery," he took a healthy pummelling. They were finally pulled apart by some of the sisters and turned out, after which they procured clubs and waged an uncompromising warfare until both their heads were seriously damaged. They were then arrested by a police officer and locked up for trial. The fight between the reverend gentlemen excited so much debate that the convention was forgotten, and the discussion turned upon the merits of the combatants. The general opinion was in favor of the Rev. Jones, as a home champion, the sentiment being decidedly averse to allowing Philadelphia darkies to come out and take on airs over the aborigines. A majority of the sisters sided with "de gemman from Fillimadelfy," on account of his wearing a white hat, and being, withal, rather a good looking darkey; but they were indignantly frowned down.—Some of the knowing ones went so far as to intimate that the good clothes he wore were a part of the proceeds of some $700 which he had collected for the Abolition cause and appropriated to his own benefit. This may have been the cause of the fight, which actually occurred as described, and which promises to create no little disturbance in the church before the matter is settled.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, a Republican paper, speaking of the operations of the underground railroad, says:

We cannot, in mercy to the poor blacks, feel that they are bettering their condition by going Northward.—Canada is not a congenial place for them, and it does not offer a profitable field to their industry. The young negro who crossed over yesterday will be fortunate if able to earn a better living than he had at Baltimore, or secure any more of the real blessings of freedom than were afforded him in servitude. As for the poor old man, he will fare hard in Canada, and will sigh for a Louisiana home to die in before he has spent a year in Canada.

A pert young lawyer once boasted to an old member of the bar, that he had received two hundred dollars for speaking in a certain law-suit.

"Pooh!" replied the other, "I received double that sum for keeping silent in that very self same case!"

From the Jacksonville, (Fla.) Sentinel.

Head of the Bell, Jacksonville, Fla., March 21, 1860.

BY COLUMBUS DREW.

Welcome all! ye island brothers!
Where the silken ocean tide,
Rests glad to meet your greeting,
With its arms extended wide—
Dwellers where the lordly forest
Hath to eye and heart no mate,
Welcome to its ever green margin!
We would lay your pilgrim feet.

Come ye from the fair Suwannee.
Known, through Song's Sweet voice, to fame—
From the fairy Lakes, baptismal
Fountains of your City's name—
Come! your ocean sister greets you
With the love that kindred moves;
By the river-side she meets you,
With her fishes and her loaves.

That which stamps our age with wonder
Opes to us its mystic gleam—
Comes its lightning and its thunder:
Mighty captain—conqueror! STEAM!
Hear the forest crashing, trailing—
See the sunlight darting through:
All, save man, affrighted, quailing—
Man, erect, a *conqueror* too!

He before him breaks the fallow—
For the Steam-king opes the way:
Every stroke but comes to hallow,
Comes to bless posterity:
His the hardy hand that dug it—
His that smote the lordly pine—
Every tree a golden nugget,
Every deep track-cut a mine!

Hear the ocean grandly roaring:
What doth Neptune play at now?
"I my goblets am outpouring,
While *you* wreathe the Steam-king's brow;
I would yield him rich libations,
For we both grim giants stand—
Benefactors of the Nations,
Holding havoc in our hand:

"Binding man with man together
In the golden links of love—
Held by him as with a tether
Holds a child a gentle dove;
Pouring plenty down from his head—
Giving not a stone for stamen,
Giving manna—giving bread."

Pour we *our* libations kindly—
Let the *Giants* run their rout:
Lest *we* guide them, they go blindly,
Like a truant urchin "out."
Bound with iron links securely,
City of the inland Lakes,
Unto her who loves the surely,
And thy destiny partakes.

Here beneath the arch of glory,
Nature's grand hymenial shrine,
Where creation sung her story,
Plighted be my troth with thine.
Woman hears the promise spoken—
Angel woman sees the rite—
Both to bless the nuptial token
Ever with her gentle light.

May we never more be parted—
We in marriage ties thus bound:
May no *cross-ties* ere be started,
When our *chairs* we group around.
May we not be caught *a-railing*,
Or resorting to the *switch*;
But by fair and pleasant sailing,
May we grow in wedlock rich.

WHERE TO PLANT PEACH TREES.—Those intending to plant peach orchards, would do well to consider the following, before determining upon location:

After several years experience and close observation, the writer has found that those peach orchards planted upon an elevation having a height greater than the surrounding lands, produce a crop of fruit each year; whilst those planted in ravines, or depressions, or on level land, usually fail, at least two years out of three.

The cause of this difference in fruiting, I think, is this: Upon elevated locations the winds are more constantly in action than in depressions and on level lands, and in consequence evaporation is carried on more rapidly, drying up the humidity or moisture on the buds that may have collected there. Therefore, the frost does not penetrate the vital part of the bud or bloom. On the other hand, if water remains on the buds, it congeals by only an ordinary frost—thus killing the fruit.

Some writers, I see, are recommending the planting of peach orchards on land closely and densely surrounded by heavy forest trees; my observation would dictate the reverse. The day previous to the severe frost of the 22nd of April, 1859, there was quite a quantity of rain fell in the morning; about twelve o'clock the wind commenced blowing quite severely, and continued until evening; upon lands where it had free access among the boughs, the orchards bid fair to yield an ordinary crop; but in other localities, where the wind was obstructed in its motion by adjacent forest or hills, and the water left upon the buds, the crop is almost an entire failure.

THE POET AND THE BUTCHER.—Col. Brackett, the butcher, is well known to the denizens of Watertown and Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a man who made his pile, and although with sturdy independence he still drives his cart, as in days of yore, is entitled to some degree of consideration. And he receives it.

Among the numerous customers was James Russell Lowell, the poet. One morning the poet happened to be strolling beneath the giant trees that line the avenue of Elmwood, as his place is called, when the Colonel drove up in his cart. As the horse slackened his pace, the poet being in a cheery frame of mind, passed the customary salutation, "Good morning Colonel," to which our worthy friend replied. After a word or two by way of something to say, Mr. Lowell remarked, "How glorious the nights now are, Colonel. I think I never saw the moon shine so brilliantly as last night."

"Wa'll, yis, Mister Lowell," says the Colonel, "that are's so an' no mistake. I was just remarkin' the same to Miss Brackett this morning. 'Miss Brackett,' says I, 'how very fine night now is!' says I, '*what a bully moon for slaughtering!*'"

School Examination.

"Class in general information, stand up."

The class consists of four youths in various conditions of forwardness, and in garments of patched hue, straggled up and prepared for the ordeal.

"Now, then, Jim Smithers—What is a politician?"

"A feller which serves an apprenticeship to lying, selling his friends, drinking and neglecting his family, until he gits out of his time, when he gits to be a journeyman office-hunter or a boss office-holder."

"Good! Now then, next—What is a popular preacher?"

"A feller which never has a call from the Lord for less than "five thousand" a year and expenses, including donation parties; also a feller which amuses himself by lecturing around the country at fifty dollars a pop. He gives liberally of nothing to the poor, serves the devil in such a way as he thinks will least offend the Lord, wears first-class broadcloth and preaches against pride; rides to church in a carriage, and condemns the poor people for riding in the cars, and when he gets tired of business, he goes into an interesting decline, gits a pension from his grateful congregation, and becomes a religious sporter. Or else his feelings git too overpowerin', and he gits suspended officially—when ef he gets his deserts he'd be suspended physically, with a rope."

"There, that's sufficient. Next—What's the prevailing religion of this country?"

"Get all you can, keep all you git."

"Wrong—Next!"

"Gettin' what don't belong to you, keepin' what you don't need, and cuttin' a sanctified swell generally."

"Right. Next—What is a fool?"

"Well, he's a feller who thinks every man he meets is honest, a feller who imagines he can make money by being gencrous to misers, liberal to colporteurs and missionary societies, and honest towards rogues."

"Well, and what becomes of them?"

"Of who?"

"Why, the fools."

"Yes, well, them that don't go into startin' newspapers and managin' opera houses for a livin' generally contrive to pick up a precarious and onsartin livin' as schoolmasters."

"Class dismissed; half holiday."

Joy, Coe & Co's Advertising and Commission Agency, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.—This reliable and well conducted establishment has received in a great degree the confidence of both Advertisers and Publishers. And we are proud to have among us such an enterprising and deserving firm. To our personal knowledge they conduct their extensive business upon the strict principles of integrity. Every publisher's account is plainly stated upon their books, each item exactly corresponding with the different amounts charged each advertiser, and such amounts are faithfully paid over to each publisher, without other charge or expense than the commissions accruing. Some very extensive operations are carried on through this house for Advertisers, who wish to publish in a large number of newspapers through the Country, and with great success and satisfaction.—*Phil. U. S. Jour.*

A resident of Petersburg, Va., having for a long time been disturbed by the infernal howlings of dogs at night, one evening last week, proceeded to work with knives and succeeded in capturing thirteen of the noisy curs, and dragging them as fast as he caught them to the river, drowned the whole regiment.

From the Scientific American.

The Source of Coal.

At the present moment (says the Scientific American) the island of Great Britain is the richest in the world. People from almost every quarter of the habitable globe resort to London to raise the means necessary to build railroads, steamboats, ships, sink mines, and carry out other engineering projects where vast outlays of money are required. This is a strange spectacle, truly; and how can we account for it? The island is insignificant in its extent; the population is small in comparison with other countries, and the climate is well known to be capricious. Its increased riches are not owing to the number of its inhabitants, its extent of territory, the richness of its soil, or the serenity of its climate; the source of its great wealth lies beneath its surface, in the deep and dark coal mine, where the Author of Creation has stored up the accumulated vegetation of bygone ages for the development and use of this age of steam, iron and manufactures. The skies of Italy and France are sunny and bright, and the purple vine covers the slopes of Burgundy and Piedmont, while the skies of England are murky, and the sunlight, even in flowery Devonshire, is too cold for the grape to yield its fruitage. Yet, with all these disadvantages on the part of England, Italy is poorer and France less wealthy; for with the products of her mines and minerals other countries have become her tributaries.

From an article in the last number of the Edinburg Review, on Prof. Rogers' Essays on the coal formations of North America and Great Britain, we obtain a more exalted view of the power of coal than we ever entertained before. We derive from coal our artificial light and heat; it is the latent force which gives life to the steam engine; and it is the concentrated energy which propels our countless forms of mechanism. It is a subject of intense wonder that perishable vegetable formations which flourished long before man appeared on the globe, would have been covered up for centuries beneath the rocks and now rendered subservient to the latest applications of human skill, for increasing the productive powers of man to an extent which almost baffles the mind to calculate. The mechanical power of England represented by 10,000,000 tons of coal devoted to [illegible] strong men per annum. Is it any wonder that such a stupendous power should have given England the mastery in commerce and manufactures? The possession of coal mines is momentous in its consequences; and the annual product of England for all purposes is no less than 68,000,000 tons.

In the middle ages, France and Germany supplied England with all kinds of manufactures; but the tide of commerce is changed, and all owing to the natural possession of great coal mines of which there are no less than 3000 in the island. A commission of French manufacturers who visited Manchester three years, made a report on their return, and declared that although English operatives were paid higher wages, yet, owing to cheap fuel and machinery, they could produce cotton goods at about one half the price of the French. Such is the power of coal.

We may take it for a settled fact that the country which possesses the greatest deposits of coal contains the greatest resources of mechanical and industrial power. Were the coal fields of England to cease being productive in 1860, the wealth and power of Great Britain, which are developed in her steamships and countless manufactures, would be annihilated, and the kingdom would sink to a diminutive power in a few years. The coal fields of the world are distributed as follows: United States, 196,000 square miles of area; British North American provinces, 7,530; Great Britain, 5,400; France, 984; Prussia, 960; Belgium, 510; Bohemia, 400; Spain, 200; Russia, 100. The extent of the Pacific and Asiatic coal fields is unknown. From these geological coal statistics it is not difficult to predict what country is destined to be the future mistress of the world in wealth and power. Owing to the vast amount of coal raised in England annually, many of the mines will be worked out in 300 years; and at the present rate they will all be exhausted in about 1,000 years.

Long before that date, the "Court of St. James" may be transferred to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, where the coal fields are rich and extensive; but whether such a result ever takes place or not, the future superlative greatness of the United States is just as certain as that the sun shines. On the other hand, it is equally evident that Russia never can become a great Power; she may have the muscle, but she never can have the steam to become an industrial giant. According to the operations of natural laws our wealth must increase with the development of our coal power, of which we have a natural treasury thirty-four times more extensive than that of England. It is only a question of time, for the United States to become the great mistress of the world, and her colonial will be a wealth of black diamonds.

Marine Disasters for February.

The number of American sea-going vessels reported during the last month as totally lost and missing, amounts to 43; namely, 3 steamers, 7 ships, 12 barks, 5 brigs, 14 schooners, and 1 sloop. Of these, 18 were wrecked, 7 burnt, 1 sunk, 2 abandoned, 6 sunk by collision, 1 capsized, and 7 missing.

The following are their names, &c., including three British brigs, bound to or from the U. States ports:—

[Those marked *w.* were wrecked, *b.* burnt, *s.* sunk, *m.* missing, *a.* abandoned, *s. c.* sunk by collision, and *c.* capsized.]

	Where from.	*Where bound.*
Steamers.		
Commerce, *w.*	New York	Galveston.
Eastern Queen, *b.*	Kennebec	Boston
C. H. Haswell, *s. c.*		Tug of Baltimore.
Ships.		
Sarah, *b.*	Boston	Charleston.
Luna, *w.*	Havre	New Orleans.
Wabama, *b.*	New York	Rotterdam.
Marilla, *b.*	New York	Melbourne.
Caroline, *w.*	Havre	Newport.
Lady Suffolk, *a.*	Liverpool	Calcutta.
Independence, *b.*	New Orleans	Liverpool.
Barks.		
W. O. Alden, *w.*	Belize, Hon	New York.
O. J. Chaffee, *w.*	Savannah	Boston.
S. W. Lind, *w.*	New York	New Orleans.
Robert Mills, *w.*	Liverpool	Galveston.
Excelsior, *a.*	New York	Barbadoes.
Swan, *w.*	Cienfuegos	Baltimore.
Martha, *b.*	Charleston	Boston.
J. J. Palmer, *w.*	Constantinople	
J. M. Morales, *w.*	Gibralter	Palermo.
Trueman, *c.*	Matanzas	Barrel Stake.
L. Bevan, *w.*	Woosung	Nagasaki.
Nymph, *w.*	Shanghai	Kanagawa.
Brigs.		
Ewan Crerar (Br.), *w.*	London	Boston.
Titan (Br.), *m.*	Wilmington, N. C.	London.
Susan Emily, *s. c.*	Cardenas	New York.
Maria, *w.*	Wimington, N. C.	Matanzas.
Austina, *w.*	New York	Cardenas.
River Belle (Br.), *s. c.*	Cienfuegos	New York.
Ava, *w.*	Eastport	Richmond.
Marancy, *w.*	Richmond	——
Schooners.		
Lansen Dean, *m.*	Portsmouth	Rockland.
Galena, *s. c.*	Trinidad	New York.
Geo. Washington, *m.*	Fishing vessel of Gloucester.	
Advance, *m.*	" " "	"
W. S. Wanson, *m.*	" " "	"
Relief, *m.*	" " "	"
E. S. Pendleton, *m.*	" " "	"
City Belle, *s.*	Belfast, Me.	Granada.
Ellen Matilda, *w.*	New York	Eastport.
Fred. Howell, *b.*	St. Thomas	Arecibo.
Virginia, *w.*	Pilot boat, of New York.	
J. E. Smith, *m.*	Lavacca	Pensacola.
J. K. Jewett, *s. c.*	Norfolk	Boston.
Ozarina, *s. c.*	Fishing vessel, of Friendship.	
Sloop.		
Reindeer, *s. c.*	Baltimore	Chester River.

The value of the above is estimated at $720,000, exclusive of their cargoes.

There are two or three other vessels ashore, but their fate is not yet decided.

There were 10 persons lost with the ship Tuna, 5 with the bark Nymph, 1 with the schooner Czarina, and there were about 65 persons in the missing vessels—total 81.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.—A petition is in circulation in this city, (says the New York Express,) emanating from the New York Industrial Assembly, soliciting signatures favoring the passage of the McLane and Juarez (Mexican) treaty. The provisions of this treaty, the petition sets forth, are calculated to benefit the industrial classes throughout the United States, and to bring about a better state of affairs in Mexico. Now that Miramon and his pretensions are disposed of, there would indeed seem to be no sound reason why said treaty should not be duly ratified and put into practical operation. The cause of delay no doubt arises from an expectation, on the part of the Republicans, that by its confirmation the "slave interest" would be strengthened at some period far off in the future; but does it ever enter into the heads of these wise men that other interests are involved, in a parallel or advance ratio, and are entitled to proportional consideration?—Do let the "Machine" rest for a while, and let "the inevitable Sambo